

ESTABLISHED 1848

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Sorgo Department.

The Rural World is the only journal in the United States having a special department devoted to sorgho and sugar making from sorgho.

The Coming Market for Sorghum Syrup.

Now is the time for our cane growers of the north to plant cane freely. It is now a well settled fact that the severe winter has so far destroyed the southern stubble and seed cane, that there will not be more than a two-third crop of sugar and molasses from Louisiana next fall and winter. This, when taken together with the dissatisfaction in the use of glucose syrup will leave an open market for sorghum syrup and sugar. It is gratifying to hear the wholesale dealers in our city inquiring for our northern product, and assuring us that all good Orange and Amber syrups will meet a ready sale at higher figures than heretofore. The several car-loads sold the past season by Mr. Hedges and others have given satisfaction, and left a good opening for future trade. It is only necessary to follow up with good quality and early shipments to hold the market for sorghum syrup.

Double and Single Furnaces.

EDITOR RURAL WORLD: It is by sifting that the bran comes to the top. We are willing to "hew to the line," and whatever chips may fall in the double furnace by so doing, we propose by means of the tempering grates and the proper bearings of the wing fires, to effectually consume. That the wing furnace has not been a uniform success, I am compelled to admit. I object, however, to the "used report," and that "there is too much of it."

There are those who have made a success with this furnace. The trouble was that there was not enough of it, considering the amount of sap left in the bagasse by a number of operators. The failures have been more apparent at the north. The lack in draught appears to be the chief cause. Lacking in this, tempered fuel, which had a tendency to draw the fire, was used.

O. W. HAWK.

Early Orange in Minnesota.

Mr. Hedges: I send a sample of syrup, manufactured by us from cane grown from the seed sent by you last spring, of the Early Orange variety. The syrup from which this sample was taken, was made about the last of October 1880. The cane was in good condition, and the yield was fair, though not as large as it would have been, had it been more fully matured, and worked earlier in the season. It had lain several weeks in a pile, and as a natural result, the yield was slightly impaired.

We think the Early Orange a fine variety of cane; it grows quite large here, and is remarkably even in length, the stalks being of nearly the same length, which is quite important, as a greater length of stalk can be saved without having untapped canes go through the mill. It is also comparatively free from suckers. We have only one objection to it, and that is its lateness for our soil here, which is rather heavy and does not mature it as rapidly as lighter soil would do, or a warmer climate, such as Iowa and localities similar. The sample sent you was made on a Cook evaporator, without the use of chemicals.

Combustion.

Air is as essential as fire in the combustion of fuel.

Speedy combustion requires the mass of fuel to be permeated with air. Too much air may be applied for speed, even as a breeze will extinguish the light of a candle. Only the oxygen, and about one-fifth part of the air, are combustible while the nitrogen is inert. Then only so much air should be admitted as is essential to combustion, and this chiefly from beneath—blow a bellows.

It may be admitted in jets on the fuel; but, if you will throw open the door of your stove, or the door to a heated room, placing one lighted candle at the bottom of the door, and another at the top, you will then ventilate as little as possible above the fire at the mouth of the furnace. More air is required for damp than for dry fuel; yet, as a dry, hot fire makes a scorching heat, some sacrifice should be made for a moist heat, as we can thus approach steam boiling.

The flames of the outer gases are far reaching, while the carbon holds a steady heat.

Heated air naturally rises. Sparks fly upward.

Operate your furnace, of whatever construction, accordingly.

O. W. HAWK.

MINNESOTA AMBER CANE GROWERS' ASSOCIATION.

[Reported for the Commissioner of Agriculture, by his stenographer, Mr. DeDow, and furnished the RURAL WORLD at the request of the Minnesota Amber Cane Growing Association.]

The President.—I have been very much interested in Professor Porter's remarks, and especially upon that portion wherein he referred to this matter of thinning. I believe in thoroughly taking care of the plant when it is young, and I hope the Professor's remarks will be remembered by every member present. I see that Ex-Governor Colman, of Missouri, Editor of the RURAL WORLD, is present, and we would be glad to have a few remarks from him.

Ex-Governor Colman.—Mr. President, I trust that you will excuse me from making any remarks at this time. I was unfortunately enough to miss a connecting train, and I have but just arrived in the city. At a later hour of the meeting I may perhaps say something to you, but, at the present time, I desire to be excused.

The President.—We would be glad to hear from Maj. McDowell.

Maj. McDowell.—As I have a great deal of work to do I had rather be excused from attempting to make any extended remarks. I might say just a word in regard to suckering. We took two lots of cane, from one of which we took all the suckers, and the other we ran in as they brought it in to us. The polariscope showed a difference of about four per cent. in favor of that which we suckered. We want clean stalks without anything else. That which was brought just as the farmer usually brings it, determined us that we had much better raise our own cane than have such a loss entailed upon us.

Mr. Wood.—In reference to soil and its preparation I would like to say a word, and make a little inquiry. Some recommend manuring the ground for sorghum, or this amber cane. A few years ago I made up a batch of cane that was grown on a barn-yard lot—a stack yard. The cane was very large, as large as I ever worked up, and before I worked it I took it for granted that I should have a fine lot of sirup from it; but instead of that, I had an inferior article so far as looks go, and it tasted like sirup with salt in it. My experience for 12 years has been that where ground has been freshly manured before planting, the sirup would have a similar taste. The sirup may not have always been quite so bad, but it was dark in color and inferior in taste. Now if there is anyone who has not had such an experience under the same circumstances I should like to know it.

Colonel Colman.—Mr. President, this instance only corroborates a good many others that you and I have heard of. At our late meeting at St. Louis, there was a gentleman who stated that he had used his cow-yard in which to raise his cane, and the sirup was so "salty" that it was totally unfit for table use; and I have heard of other similar instances. The urine of the animals accounts for the salt of course. This plant takes up salt remarkably. Cane has been sent to us from Salt Lake to St. Louis to be polarized. This cane was grown near the lake, and it was so salty as to be easily detected by those of us who tasted it. So, in regard to soils, it is now considered important to select a place that has not been used as a barn-yard. Rich manured ground is detrimental to the crop, for sirup and sugar purposes. This is the testimony of all who have raised cane. I believe that it is the almost universal testimony that the richest soil is not the most desirable, while sandy soil is generally very desirable. Some of the finest sirup that I have ever tasted made by farmers, was raised on their sandy soil, and some of it, soil that would not raise corn. In southeast Missouri where there is a great deal of sandy soil, cane has been planted with most excellent results, in quality of cane, and quality of sirup. I think that it will be found a general rule that virgin soil is not the best for this purpose. I believe that you could take even your thin prairie soils, that have been used for years and get a better quality of sirup from the cane than you could from that planted upon the primitive soil. There is another thing that might well be remembered in connection with this, which is that cane is not exhaustive to soils. Mr. Schwarz has been raising cane upon the same field for 8 or 10 successive years, and every year he has obtained a better quality of sirup and about as much cane, if not more, per acre. He is very careful to keep his ground as clear of weeds as possible. Prof. Schoville, at a recent cane-growers' meeting in Illinois, stated that he had analyzed the stalks of cane, and he found but a very small quantity of ash, that being the element taken from the soil, the balance of course being taken from the atmosphere. I have forgotten the quantity. There was only six pounds of ash I think to the acre, now according to this analysis there would be taken up but a very small quantity of ash, which proves that this sorghum plant is not exhaustive to the soil, while on the contrary the beet is exceedingly exhaustive to it, with this, which is that cane is not exhaustive to soils.

Next day we start for New Orleans. The 150 miles intervening is rich in varied and interesting scenery. It borders the coast, or Gulf of Mexico throughout, and a number of the most attractive towns come to view every 8 or 10 miles. Many of these are regular pleasure resorts, or summer quarters for many of the residents of New Orleans and other cities further north. Among the most inviting looking are Grand Bay, Bay St. Louis, Ocean Springs Pass Christian and others I cannot now recall. In strong contrast with these charming towns that are partly hidden from view by great trees—magnolias and stately pines—are the great bodies of water into which we frequently plunge as if going out to sea—the track being for miles built on piles driven down to

cause of the nitrogen and other salts that the beet took from the soil. A man who runs the machinery told me that the beet sugar that was made at that time would actually contain as high as 11 per cent of nitrogen. This is one thing in favor of our crop of Amber cane, we do not have that loss to our soils that the people who cultivate beets have always had, and which is their greatest source of trouble.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

Agricultural.

ST. LOUIS TO NEW ORLEANS. A Trip over the St. Louis, I. M. and S. R. R.

EDITOR RURAL WORLD: At this season of the year a trip from St. Louis to New Orleans is replete with interest, and affords more pleasure, and a greater variety of interesting scenery than can be enjoyed at any other season. Traveling by boat is now regarded as far too slow for either a pleasure or a business trip, so the individual south-bound seeks his quarters in a Pullman Palace car, and there undisturbed he can remain until he finds himself landed in the region of the tropics two days later. Your correspondent left St. Louis ten days ago. Wintry blasts swept through the streets and there was nothing whatever in the atmosphere or outlook to indicate the approach of spring. Leaving at night, the next 200 miles is lost sight of, but early the next morning the rising sun and the banks and cliffs of the Kentucky shore break upon the vision, and at the same time Missouri is rapidly receding from our view. The next 50 miles is through Kentucky and discloses fine farming lands, and the homes of numerous apparently well-to-do farmers.

We are soon flying through Tennessee at a rapid pace and the stacks of bales of the fleecy staple that loom up at every depot remind us that we are in the land of cotton, and, late as the season is, much remains to find a market. The crop here, as elsewhere in the south was by far the largest ever grown, but, the winter, and a protracted rainy season, set in so early the planters were taken by surprise, and many of the fields were wholly ungathered or neglected, and still remain so, except such as are plowed up for the new crop, now being planted. The percentage of the crop never picked was really large.

But now we approach the Mississippi line and the remainder of the day we are riding through that State. We have noticed in the meantime that spring has been gradually revealing herself to us and is now fairly before us in all her loveliness, as seen in the spring flowers, budding and blooming shrubbery and the numerous forest trees that are clad in the bright garb of spring. The atmosphere is warm and genial and freighted with the fragrance of wild flowers. With this pleasant picture gradually unfolding itself, we very reluctantly part—compelled to do so as night is setting down and the curtain drops.

With the approach of the dawn of the early morning we alight at Mobile, our first stopping-place. During the day we visit a number of the growers and shippers of fruits and vegetables. This interest at Mobile has grown to such an extent the past few years, that it is now regarded as one of the valuable industries of the city. Car-load after car-load is loaded up and consigned to St. Louis, Chicago, Cincinnati, Louisville and other leading markets and coming so early, high prices are realized for all, and hence the rapid growth of the business in this section.

Next day we start for New Orleans. The 150 miles intervening is rich in varied and interesting scenery. It borders the coast, or Gulf of Mexico throughout, and a number of the most attractive towns come to view every 8 or 10 miles. Many of these are regular pleasure resorts, or summer quarters for many of the residents of New Orleans and other cities further north. Among the most inviting looking are Grand Bay, Bay St. Louis, Ocean Springs Pass Christian and others I cannot now recall. In strong contrast with these charming towns that are partly hidden from view by great trees—magnolias and stately pines—are the great bodies of water into which we frequently plunge as if going out to sea—the track being for miles built on piles driven down to

great depths. Marshes, or swamps also lend variety to the scene, and the weather is warm enough for the alligator to come out and warm himself on sunny slopes, while a member of the family is swimming around in search of such dainties as the swamps afford.

We reach New Orleans in time for dinner. The weather is still warmer and we perceive the picnic and excursion season is in full blast. We are continually running against men in linen dusters and straw hats and there is no disguising the fact that we are in summer-land or in the region of the tropics. Mountains of strawberries, early vegetables and tropical fruits catch the visitor's eye everywhere. We are now ashamed of our overcoats so much needed two days before at St. Louis, and we put them away until ready to go north again. To any person living as far north even as St. Louis there is certainly much to see here of interest—much more than I can hope to refer to in a short letter.

The new improvements on pleasure resorts that have been built since my visit here a few years ago call for special mention. The "West End" is a sort of southern Saratoga that has just been opened to the public. It is built on the edge of Lake Pontchartrain by the West End R. R. Co., is seven miles from the city to which round-trip tickets can be had for 15 cents. It is so liberally patronized and nightly appreciated by the public that on Sundays trains are run every fifteen minutes. This patronage continues for six months of the year, so it can be seen that this charming lake side resort is not only a moment to the enterprise and public spirit of the R. R. Co., but also a great financial success. The premises look as if they could not be built for less than \$500,000. The improvements extend over the water; acres of it being covered with heavy boarding which rests on piles. There is a great variety of buildings, adapted to the requirements of a sea side resort. Several grand pavilions, around which run spacious galleries, and from which you can look out upon the lake, which looks as broad and boundless as the Atlantic. Grand dining hall, restaurants, and gorgeous refreshment saloons, are permanent features on the premises. Concert hall, music stands, pagodas and a grand stage merit special notice. Adjacent is a canal which runs back to the rear of the city, and through which are constantly passing backwards and forwards the various crafts engaged in the traffic on the lake. The visitors can also enjoy a ride out on the lake as far as desired, at a trifling expense. A variety of skiffs, yachts and steamers being available for that purpose.

Then there is another inviting feature, the floral department to which I feel powerless to do justice. There are endless walks or labyrinths through flower beds, ornamental hedges, hand-some groups of flowering shrubbery, including camelia bushes covered with flowers, fountains in variety constantly playing, costly statuary, huge vases filled with blooming plants, each step, in fact, revealing something new and more attractive. Indeed the whole scene represents a horticultural paradise, and no person of taste can look at it without feelings of exultation. Throughout is discernible that elegant taste and ingenuity characteristic of the French in such cases. Expensive equipages in charge of liveried drivers are grouped here and there, showing a strong representation of the wealthier class. At night the whole grounds and all the buildings are illuminated by electric lights, all connected with wire, and let us include the music and moonlight, and you see the West End at its best. Ascend any of the galleries or pavilions accessible to visitors, review the whole, and before you is a picture of surpassing beauty.

Then there is also "Spanish Fort," a rival resort of which all the foregoing can be said, and still more, for there is in addition a menagerie and other novelties. Spanish Fort is also built on the lake side equally distant from the city, and reached by a rival line of cars. It is considered the more attractive place of the two. Both are very similar in design and purpose, and a mile apart. The Fort is the creation of one public spirited citizen of New Orleans, and it divides public attention and patronage with the West End.

Now, when will St. Louis have such a place for its citizens to spend a pleasant evening? Is not a similar summer resort at Creve Coeur Lake within the

possibilities of the future, or of the next two years? In conclusion I must call the attention of the reader to the beauties of a trip south in the spring of the year. Quietly seated in your comfortable quarters in a palace car, you can witness the grandest panorama of the age, a review of the seasons and so interwoven that you cannot tell where one begins and the other ends. Here is a magnificent exhibition that should be presented in some manner at the World's Fair in St. Louis in 1884.

P. M. K.

Cutting Seed Potatoes.

EDITOR RURAL WORLD: In the present scarcity of potatoes, the following method of cutting for seed will save those planting, many times the subscription price of the RURAL WORLD, and persons of no experience or shrewdness can do it readily. As all potatoes have the eyes in rotation, commence by holding the potato in the left hand, and cutting off the stem end with one eye. Continue turning the potato from left to right, and you will get every eye in it, uninjured, and with a good solid back, insuring growth as well as uniform potatoes; also from five to twenty times the product to given amount of potatoes. Put one or more sets in a place as desired.

W. N. T.

Using Land Plaster.

COL. COLMAN: Will some of your readers please inform us, for the further benefit of the strawberry growers of this section, when and how to use land plaster? Will be thankful for definite instructions, as we are entirely ignorant as to its uses.

WHYTE & LUMPKIN, Austin, Ark.

REMARKS.—The only way to use it is to scatter along on the row with the hand, or any perforated box. There is no danger of doing any damage if it gets too thick in places, as it is harmless. Those who have used it will oblige us by giving their method of using it and the results obtained.

CORRESPONDENCE.

COL. COLMAN: Will you please give information through the columns of your valuable paper in regard to the merits and demerits relative to the (so-called) Red Berkshire swine and oblige.

Ava, Ill. April 8, 1881. E. A. A.

COL. COLMAN: I sent you a club of twelve names for the RURAL WORLD for which you sent me your premium clock. I have had it running now about two months. It keeps good time and is a nice little clock. I am pleased with it.

Grays Summit, Mo. April 13th, 1881.

COL. COLMAN: In answer to "A's" question in the 34th (ult.) issue, I would say that my home is in Arkansas, and I have traveled all over the state. There is a prairie south of the Ozark, or more properly, the Boston mountains. It lies north of east of Little Rock, on the Memphis and Little Rock railroad. The western point reaching within twelve to fifteen miles of Little Rock, and east to White River.

A. C. R.

COL. COLMAN: Have you or any of your readers had any experience in sowing buckwheat or rye to plow down as a manure crop. I have some poor hills and any information as to that method of proceeding, would be very acceptable. I understand that seeding with clover is the final outcome to make them permanently better, but it seems to me that they want to be made a little better to receive the clover.

W. R. D.

COL. COLMAN: Winter hereabout has hardly let go its grip yet. Ice this morning, on standing water, half an inch thick, a very unusual thing for this latitude. But little plowing done yet. Peaches have gone where the woodbine twined, for this year. Wheat on flat, wet lands, badly winter killed. There has been quite a revival among the granges in this part of the state, the past winter, which is as it should be.

W. H. THOMAS.

Dent Co., Mo., April 14th, 1881.

COL. COLMAN: Can you tell me anything of a firm in your city that dries eggs, or "desiccates them" as they call it? I want to find out just what the process is.

MARY L. MACY, Lawrence, Kansas.

REMARKS.—There was such a firm operating here several years ago, but there is no such now. There are such firms east.

COL. COLMAN: I am afraid that the last cold spell has about finished our fruits. There was ice this morning and yesterday, and a cold south wind since Wednesday. We would have had a very large fruit crop, if this last freeze had kept off. All I have examined are killed now. Though we may have some apples as the trees are not all in bloom yet. I think that I will be able to send you quite a number of subscribers by fall. I don't like to give away my paper as specimen, as I have been in the habit of filing them. How many subscribers will it take to get a fine Berkshire boar pig?

A. D. CHASE, Chickasaw Nation, Apr. 2.

REPLY.—We are not giving Berkshire pigs for premiums since reducing our subscription price to one dollar, but if

you will send us twenty new subscribers we will ship you a fine Berkshire pig a couple of months old.

CORN FODDER vs HAY.

Waldo F. Brown an intelligent farmer of Ohio believes that the corn stalks and leaves, properly saved on an acre in corn is as valuable to feed stock as the hay would be raised on the same amount ground. In the Farm and Fireside he says that the result of experiments have been such as to convince me that bright corn fodder is good for stock, and by this I mean both palatable and nutritious, as any hay that was ever made. I have never yet found horses or cattle that did not prefer it to hay, and after carefully noticing its effects, I believe it to be better than any hay. I have found it very much cheaper than hay, as it cost nothing but the saving, and this is not a great deal more than the harvesting and housing a crop of hay. I count, after careful experiment, an acre of corn fodder as worth as much as a ton of good, bright hay, and the cost of putting fodder in the barn or stack is not more than \$2.50 per acre. This is the most it has cost me for the last five years when I have hired it done by the job. My neighbor "the Squire" has reduced the cost largely by hiring men by the day and working with them. We cut ten hills square which gives twenty seven shocks per acre, and I pay five cents per shock for cutting, which makes \$1.35. The husking and binding costs me six cents per shock, and it costs about sixty-five an acre to haul to the barn or stack. This makes the entire cost \$3.62; but as our corn must be husked anyhow, we can deduct the expense of it from this, which will bring the cost of the fodder down to less than \$2.50 per ton. I estimate a ton of fodder to an acre—I mean net fodder. Repeated weighings show that the husk and blades below the ear will weigh about one-fourth pound to the stalk, and the blades above the ear about half as much. With twenty-seven hundred hills to the acre, we should only need a little over two stalks to the hill to give us a ton of net fodder to the acre.

There is another thing in connection with fodder feeding which I consider an advantage although many think otherwise, and that is the large amount of waste it furnishes us to use as an absorbent. I have weighed repeatedly a ration of fodder for my cattle and then weighed the refuse, and I find that they eat seventy per cent. of it. The thirty per cent left is bulky, and as the pith of a corn stalk is just like a sponge, it is an excellent absorbent, and if cut into lengths of six inches, or less, makes one of the cleanest and best beds for stock that can be found on the farm. Even when when fed long, I have no trouble whatever in working it into manure. We carry out the waste each day and spread it over the manure heap, and when properly managed, corn stalks will decompose sooner than straw. Chemical analysis shows that corn stalks are richer in organic materials than any other waste of the farm, a ton of the stalks containing nearly fifteen pounds of phosphoric acid and over eight pounds of potash.

I spoke of stacking fodder, and I am sure that few farmers know how easy it can be done, for the majority of them leave their fodder in shock till it is wanted, which is a miserable plan, for when winter once sets in it is either frozen to the ground or the fields are so maddly as to make it very disagreeable work handling it. Whatever else is neglected, I would advise that all the fodder be secured before winter. I find the cheapest and best way is to bind it with re straw, and I always keep a supply on hand. I do not allow the grain to ripen, but cut the rye when in blossom, as the straw is much more pliable and tougher, and we scatter no rye seed when we sow wheat after corn as we are obliged to do more or less each year. The difference in the profits of two farmers, one of whom sows his twenty acres of fodder each year, and the other grows instead twenty acres of timothy for hay, will amount to a handsome sum in ten years. The farmer who pastures his corn stalks is almost sure to damage his land by tramping, while he who cuts it up will keep his stock at the barn and will have a liberal manure pile.

Mr. Blackford, the New York fish commissioner, who has been a fish-baiting carp in that State, says of this fish: "It is hardy and prolific, and is as good if not better eating than the fish we have. They vary in size, often reaching 30 inches in length and 18 pounds in weight. They are in season from October to April. The rapidity with which they grow is remarkable. A gentleman recently showed me two carp that grew in a pond near Brooklyn, from half an ounce to two pounds in ten and a half months. Marsh and waste lands are easily prepared for their culture. Three ponds are required, one for breeding, one for growing carp, and one for wintering. The latter must be eight feet deep, the others may be shallow. This fish bears the same relation to other fish, that the domestic fowl does to other birds."

The offer of a premium of \$50 for the best fish pond—the construction supply of water, the variety and quality of the stock all to be taken into consideration,—would rarely fail to have the effect to introduce fish culture into a county. Once introduced, it would soon become general. Farmers would soon find out that it is as cheap to supply their tables with fresh fish as fresh meat and fowl. Premiums should then offer for the best hatching establishments the introduction of carp, and the best collection of salmon, trout, bass, and other desirable fish. The introduction of fish culture would result in improving the diet of farmers, afford a new means of revenue, and furnish an endless sort of amusement. It would also result in utilizing waste water and improving bogs and other low places.—Chicago Times.

Horticultural.

Edited by George Husmann, Professor of Pomology and Forestry, Columbia, Mo. All communications for this department should be addressed to him as above.

Literary Pilfering.

Mr. John C. Teas, in a letter to us recently, says: "In the RURAL WORLD of March 31, is an 'original' article on the catapla, from Carry Watt, copied verbatim from my pamphlet, except to mutilate it in two or three places, in order to leave out my name."

We did not see the article until it appeared in the paper. Had it come to us—as it ought to have done as editor of that department—we would have said the same to the "author" and refused it. Mr. Teas has worked harder and has done and written more to attract public attention to this invaluable tree than any one else, and we do not think it fair to "steal his thunder." C. H.

A Wild Garden.

EDITOR RURAL WORLD: A lady of Montgomery, Ala., tells us that she has a little garden, and having a passion for roses, has been in the habit of setting out a good many of the so-called ever-blooming roses every spring. The roses have bloomed and given good satisfaction, but her garden facing the street, passers-by steal her roses, which discourages this lady from attempting to grow them. Immediately on reading her letter, I came to the conclusion that she had better make what, for want of a better name, is called a wild garden. Please do not think that I mean a garden left to take care of itself—to grow wild with weeds, as it were. No, indeed; for many of the flowers which we can grow there are some of the most sought after when one has plenty of ground and the time to attend to it properly. I would, by all means, advise them to plant and cultivate flowers in neatly arranged beds or borders, but there are many who cannot give their flowers the necessary care, and for such the wild garden presents a substitute that—taking into consideration its cheapness and the small amount of labor necessary to make it—has no rival.

To make such a garden, select a piece of ground about two or three feet wide, or more, if you have plenty of room. I once had a quarter of an acre of a wild garden prepared as I shall now proceed to tell you. Dig the soil and pulverize it thoroughly—it will not do to have any lumps left; then, when the surface is perfectly dry, scatter the seeds as thinly and evenly as possible. Afterwards rake the surface lightly to mix the seed with the soil, then press the soil with the back of the spade or a board moderately firm. If the ground is dry when the seed are sown, water thoroughly; keep the ground free from weeds and water frequently if the season is dry.

What kind of seeds do you sow? A mixture of many kinds, such as can be sold at a moderate cost. In the packets which I have made up for this purpose is an assortment of more than a hundred varieties, sufficient to sow a square rod of ground, which will give a profusion of bloom during the entire season for several years in succession; for there is a little of everything in the mixture—hardy annuals, climbers, everlasting and some of the good, old-fashioned Sweet Williams and hollyhocks, which the old people love to get hold of. This makes quite a large packet of seeds, and will be sent for 15c. There are seeds in it of sweet alyssum, mignonette and phlox, to cover the surface of the ground; morning-glories, hyacinth beans and cypress vines for the fences; a dozen or more different varieties of ornamental gourds, besides a host of the very showy annuals. There are so many, I dare not attempt to enumerate them. There are also many seeds in the mixture which, being perennials, do not bloom until the second year; but the roots live on for years.

Among these are Canterbury Bells, Texas Star, Wallflower and a lot more. "Datura" sends some seeds for name. Like my friend, I have never seen chamomile in any catalogue; yet I recognize it as a very useful herb, very common in all gardens of the peasants of Scotland. There they make a tea from it which is said to possess great soothing influence upon the nerves. I could never endure the taste of the tea, but like the plant. Thanks for the seed. The lady also sends a package marked "Molucca Balm," which is the correct name. It is more commonly known as shell flower, and although she states that it is new to her, I first grew it in the centennial year. I cannot say that I admire the flower very much, but it is odd, and therefore is worthy of a place.

Speaking of odd-looking flowers, reminds me to say a word or two about cacti, perhaps the most curious formed plants—leaving out orchids—in cultivation. In it was a round cactus, which very shortly gave me four of the most beautiful flowers I ever saw. Then I got a Nightblooming Cereus, and every little while another sort, until now I believe we have forty or fifty different kinds in the greenhouse. If any of the friends live near us, we cordially invite you to come and see the greenhouse. There is always something in bloom.

A gentleman writes: "Please tell me in your next letter whether double petunias and verbenas can be relied on to come true from seed. I have spent so much money and had such poor luck, I am almost discouraged."

The double petunia is only made to yield seed by artificial means—a process known as hybridizing—too intricate for me to attempt to describe the mode of

operation in writing. From the seed so produced, which are occasionally very costly, a fair percentage of double flowers will be obtained. Remember that petunia seeds need no covering, but simply to be pressed into the soil.

Verbenas do not, as a general thing, come true from seed. So, if you desire a bed with certain colors in it, you must purchase plants from a florist; but, for just as well, and are frequently more fragrant than those grown from slips. I have some extra choice seeds that I saved for my own use, a superior strain to our common seeds; and these, while I have them, will be 10c a paper. But I can also give you good seed for half that amount.

Mrs. E., primrose seeds sown later in the season will make blooming plants next winter, if sown in a box and transplanted into two-inch pots. I have taken up so much space for this time, I must wait until a subsequent letter to describe in detail the manner of raising these lovely flowers from seed. Ours have bloomed constantly since October last, and I have been fortunate in securing some real good seeds, but not very many of them. Ainsworth Ia. R. RENNIE.

The Temperance Question as Regards Wine Making and Wine.

BY CHAS. B. SAUNDERS.

(Concluded.)

If wine, as it is considered by these temperance preachers and Good Templars, is the greatest source of all crimes, how is it that France and Italy—the two greatest wine-drinking nations—are not the greatest drunken and criminal countries of the whole world? They most certainly are not, but the very contrary; and I do not feel the slightest doubt in saying that there was not the tenth part of drunkenness and crime in either of those two nations last year that there was in the United States the same year. Why is it so? It is because they drink only the innocent, pure wine; laws are respected and enforced; drunkenness is punished; the carrying of concealed weapons is not the custom, and is totally prohibited and enforced; and when the same are used unjustly by man—let him be high or low, citizen or stranger—he is punished with the utmost rigor of the law.

I ask, how is it that with all the Americans that travel and live in Europe, we never hear, or perhaps seldom do, of their using a knife or pistol on each other or on the people of that country? Is it because they do not drink? I think not. But the reason is that they dare not do so, and know if they did they would be instantly arrested and punished as if they had been citizens or subjects of the country. That proves that by good and enforced laws, people can be made to respect them, and that crime can thus be considerably reduced.

Now, I will turn to the Good Book. Mr. Murtfeldt, in defense of his side of the question against the use of wine, begins by quoting from Paul to the Corinthians: "All things are lawful for me, but all things are not expedient; all things are lawful for me, but all things edify not." Well, let him look at the whole of that chapter, and he will also find this: "There hath no temptation taken you but such as is common to man; but God is faithful, who will not suffer you to be tempted above that ye are able, but will with the temptation also make a way to escape, that ye may be able to bear it." Again: "Whether, therefore, ye eat or drink, or whatsoever ye do, do all to the glory of God." Paul concludes the subject by giving a general rule, sufficient to regulate every man's conscience and practice, that whether they eat or drink, or whatsoever they do, to do it all to the glory of God by considering the precepts, propriety and tendency of their actions.

Paul was the strictest of all the disciples. He did preach temperance, but not total abstinence. Let us see what he thought of wine drinking. "Am I not an Apostle, am I not free?" Again, "Have we not power to eat or drink?" It is quite possible that Paul did abstain, but he did it of his own accord—not that he thought it a sin—and he did not prohibit the moderate use of it. For example, Paul says: "The bishop then must be blameless, the husband of one wife, not given to wine, no striker, not greedy of filthy lucre." Again: "Likewise must deacons be grave, not double-tongued, not given to much wine." What do "given to wine" and "given to much wine" mean, according to the Bible, but not to drink to excess, but moderately, so that they should not be drunk when they "entered the tabernacle of God."

Mr. Murtfeldt appears to find fault with my quotation of Paul's advice to Timothy, and says that it is a "prescription of a physician." Paul was no physician. Luke was. It was not a prescription, but a precept to Timothy in regard to his health. So does not the above prove that Paul did not prohibit the entire use of wine, but appears rather to favor the moderate use of it?

Mr. M. says, in answer to my quotation about the marriage feast of Cana, that the wine our Saviour made out of water was a different kind of drink, and that the governor called it "better, best," and that we shall never know whether it possessed intoxicating qualities. To begin with, the governor did not call it "better, best," but "good wine," and as to its not containing intoxicating qualities, I do not agree with him at all. But I say that the whole of the New Testament alone proves it. St. John, who describes the whole fact, does

his best to prove it, and the governor of the feast proves it. Our Saviour and His disciples were there, as well as his mother. "His mother saith unto you, do it." And there were set there six water-pots of stone, after the manner of the purifying of the Jews, containing two or three firkins apiece. Jesus saith unto them: "Fill the water-pots with water," and they filled them up to the brim. And he saith unto them: "Draw out now and bear unto the governor of the feast," and they bore it. When the ruler of the feast had tasted the water that was made wine, and knew not whence it was (but the servants which drew the water knew), the governor of the feast called the bridegroom. Why does St. John say that the governor knew not whence it came, and that after he had tasted it he called it good wine? That shows that John meant it to be understood that it was a good wine, usually drunk at marriage feasts, and that it contained intoxicating qualities, and in proof of which I shall continue the quotation. "And saith unto him: 'Every man at the beginning doth set forth good wine; and when men have well drunk, then that which is worse, but thou hast kept the good wine until now.'"

So the governor thought that the bridegroom had furnished that wine, and did not consider it to be a perfectly different kind of drink, but an unusually good one. What did he mean by "good wine"? It meant an old wine, probably made in a year of a particular good vintage. "And when men have well drunk," means, according to the Bible, that they were "made merry" by it. That proves its intoxicating qualities. "Then that which is worse" meant a poor wine, both in strength and flavor, and that proves that when men have drunk a good share of good wine, they are in too good a humor to find fault with the poorer wine. St. John, in my opinion, could not have put it in plainer words, and chose the chief men at the feast to prove it.

Now, again, in the words of our Lord, from Luke: "And no man putteth new wine into old bottles, else the new wine will burst the bottles and be spilled, and the bottles shall perish. But new wine must be put into new bottles, and both are preserved." No man having drunk old wine, straightway desired new, for he saith the old is better.

All the above shows that our Lord understood the manufacture of wine, and that He as well as the people of the East were good judges of it; that it was the custom of that country to drink wine at marriage feasts, and also at their mid-day meals; and that our Lord and His disciples drank wine. If not, why was He accused of being a wine-bibber, and they of being drunk? In proof, I quote Luke: "But John the Baptist came, neither eating bread nor drinking wine, and ye say he hath a devil; the Son of Man came, eating and drinking, and ye say, 'Behold a gluttonous man and a wine-bibber, a friend of publicans and sinners.'" In the Acts of the Apostles, after the disciples had spoken in all strange tongues: "And they were amazed and were in doubt, saying one to another, 'What meaneth this?' Others, mocking, said: 'These men are full of new wine.'" But Peter, standing up with the eleven, said: "For these are not drunken, as ye suppose, seeing it is but the third hour of the day." Now, the "third hour of the day" meant about nine o'clock in the morning. So Peter proved to them that the disciples could not be drunk then, because it was too early, that they had not eaten their dinner, and consequently had not drunk any wine as yet.

As to Mr. Murtfeldt's long string of quotations from the Old Testament which he gives us, I beg to let him know that they were not intended for the "righteous" or temperate man, but as a caution and warning to the "sinners" or drunken man, for our Lord says: "They that are whole need not a physician, but they that are sick. I come not to call the righteous, but sinners, to repentance."

Now, to his last quotation from Paul: "As he reasoned of righteousness, temperance and judgment to come, Felix trembled." Felix, the governor, was no drunkard, but an idolater and unbeliever. Does not Paul call him "most excellent and most noble Felix"? He trembled because for the first time he heard of Christ and judgment to come. Now, in conclusion, I wish to say that I have taken Mr. Murtfeldt's kind advice, as he has it, "to read, ponder and inwardly digest," and I beg to be allowed to return the compliment, to "read, mark, learn and inwardly digest" the above.

Forestry.

On Growing Catalpa Trees from Seed.

EDITOR RURAL WORLD: Since the publication of my little pamphlet on the catalpa tree, I have received so many inquiries in regard to growing it from seed, time to plant, care of young trees, &c., that I find it impossible to answer them by letter, and as it is becoming a subject of very general interest, especially in the sparsely timbered regions of the west—I deem no apology need be made for offering, in this way, some suggestions, the result of nearly forty years' experience with the catalpa.

THE SEED

Is very light and thin and does not require soaking, freezing or other previous preparation, as most tree seeds do. The best time to plant is after the ground has become somewhat warmed by the sun, and spring frosts are mostly past, say in April or May. The ground should be made mellow and smooth by plowing and harrowing, and laid off in drills, about an inch deep, and 3½ or 4 feet apart, unless it is a small lot, to be worked by hand, where the rows may be about two feet apart. But in larger lots, most of the work can be done with a horse and cultivator. The rows should be laid off straight, by a line, both for appearance and for convenience in cultivation. The drills may be made with a corn-marker, laying off two or three rows at once. For a small patch the corner of a hoe answers very well.

Choose a still day for planting, or if obliged to plant in windy weather, the seeds must be wet, or they will blow away before you can get them covered. After wetting we sift dry dirt and stir it among them, to prevent their sticking together. The seeds may be strewn along, pretty thick in the drills, and carefully covered with fine dirt, scarcely an inch deep. In light or sandy soil they will, of course, bear to be covered deeper than in heavy clay. A dozen little trees, coming through the ground together, can, by their united strength, heave up and break the crust, where one or two would fail to get through, and thus perish. If they come up too thick, they may be thinned and transplanted in a damp time, as readily as young cabbage plants. They should stand but one year in the seed-beds or rows, till transplanted, which, if possible, should be to the place where they are to remain. For one season they will bear to be pretty close; one to three inches apart does very well, and even thicker will answer. With more room of course they make larger growth, but this is not important till set in their final position. We usually plant about the middle of May, and sometimes as late as 1st of June. The catalpa is such a good natured tree that it will not complain if put off in the hurry of spring work, till the more urgent jobs are attended to, although it is better to plant them earlier; they will attain a fair size if started early in June. (These last remarks apply with equal force to the planting of both, seeds and young trees.)

CULTIVATION.

Soon after the young plants appear, so the rows can be distinctly seen, they should be gone through with a cultivator, and if weeds and grass come up among the plants, where they cannot be reached with the hoe, they should be pulled out by hand. If they receive two workings in the early part of the season, nothing further will be necessary the first year, than an occasional plowing.

SECOND YEAR.

Have the ground in good order in the spring, and mark off as for corn, four feet apart each way, and plant one tree at each crossing. They will grow up stronger and straighter if cut back to about two inches above the crown. Cultivate about the same as corn, for two years, after which the trees will shade the ground, keep down weeds, and take care of themselves. For the first year, some low hood crop, as potatoes, melons, cabbage, &c., may be grown among them, if planted so as to allow plowing one way, and not set too near the trees; or turnips may be sown broadcast after the last plowing. Some successful growers plant the seeds three or four in a hill, where the grove is wanted, and never transplant, except to remove the surplus trees. This may be better for the trees, but takes more ground and more work the first year, but almost nothing afterward. With good soil, and proper care for two seasons, the young catalpas should be large enough for stakes, rails, posts &c., in four years. Thinning them out where thickest, as needed for various uses, gives more room for those that remain. They have grown large enough to be split into two posts to the cut at six years old. But of course such a growth cannot reasonably be expected in poor soil, or where too much crowded, or over-grown with weeds.

THE SEEDS.

Speciosa has the largest seeds, running a little over 1,000 to the ounce, or 17,000 to 18,000 to the pound. The common or Bignonoides is next in size, and counts nearly 1,500 to the ounce. Teas' or Japanese Hybrid is next, running something over 3,000 to the ounce, or 50,000 to the pound. And finally the yellow flowering Kemperii of Japan, is the smallest of all, and I think it safe to say that a pound of clean seed would count out near 100,000, and perhaps even more. JOHN C. TEAS.

Columbia, Mo., March, 1881.

The Poultry Yard.

Early Chickens.

EDITOR RURAL WORLD: Early hatched chickens are considerable trouble, unless one is fixed for keeping them, but still it will pay to get out a few broods as early in March as possible. One of the greatest secrets of getting plenty of eggs in winter is to have a goodly number of early hatched pullets to lay them, especially the large breeds, such as Brahmas, Cochins, &c.

Pullets of the Brahma, Cochin, or Plymouth Rock breeds, if hatched out in March or early in April, if properly fed, will become sufficiently matured to begin to lay before cold weather, and will continue to lay during the winter, when, if the same pullets were hatched out a month or two later, they would not come to sufficient maturity to begin to lay before cold weather. Pullets that do not lay before cold weather sets in, seldom lay before spring, as cold weather appears to check the development of their egg producing organs.

So a month or two gained in the spring, is quite a gain in the egg supply during the fall and winter. Pullets of the large breeds, hatched during March ought to begin to lay during September or October, while the old hens are moulting; and that is a very desirable time for them to lay, too, as eggs generally sell for good prices during that season.

The small and early maturing breeds may be hatched out as late as May, and then begin to lay during October. No matter how careful the attention, how

warm the houses, how constant and varied the supply of food, how well supplied with pure fresh water, lime, gravel, &c., unless the pullets are hatched reasonably early, will not lay much before the following spring. The proper varieties of food has a great deal to do with the production of eggs, but it is not reasonable to expect eggs from a pullet whose egg producing organs are not fully developed.

Chickens hatched out in March and well fed till May, generally sell for good prices, as there are but few chickens on the market so early. The cockerels, if not wanted for home use, sell for better prices during May—even if small—than they would if kept a month or two longer, but many make a mistake in killing or selling their early hatched pullets even at high prices.

G. W. FLEASANTS.

Wright City, Mo.

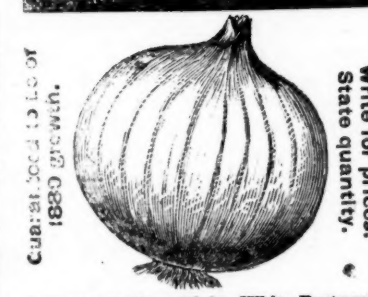
We do not often speak of any proprietary medicine, but from what we have read and heard of Allen's Lung Balsam, we shall take the liberty of saying to those who are troubled with a cold, cough, or any throat or lung affection, that from the testimony afforded, we have such confidence in this article, that we were afflicted in that way, we would make a trial of its virtues. Beware of the fatal consequences of neglecting this timely warning. Now, before it is too late, use Allen's Lung Balsam, which will cure the disease. Every druggist in the land sells it. 14-4

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9-8

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Amsden's June, Troth's Early, Hale's Early, Early and Late Crawford, Old Miron Free and Cling, Salsway, Ward's Late, Heath Cling and many other kinds 20c. each, \$15.00 per 100.

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THIRTY-FOURTH YEAR

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Send us the names and address of farmers who are not taking the RURAL WORLD, and we will send them sample copies.

Mr. G. H. has just returned to St. Louis from Corning, Knoble, Peach Orchard, and other stations in Arkansas on the Iron Mountain R. R., and reports peaches in full bloom with the prospects of a good crop.

Over four million bushels of grain have been shipped down the Mississippi, since the opening of navigation, February 19th. It is going down faster than ever. Our Chicago friends will find the longest way round is the shortest way to Europe, if not to Boston and New York.

The high rank which western creamery butter holds in the home and foreign markets is noticeable. For months past it has been selling at from ten to fifteen cents a pound more than the bulk of the northern dairy butter, and it is today sought after while the other is neglected. Western farmers are alert to the want of the times, and take advantage of every invention which will improve the quality of their dairy products.

The jackets of sheep are being taken off at a lively rate now throughout Missouri. It is a serious change for sheep, and those that are sheared ought to be kept sheltered at night, and during rain storms, if they occur. Early shearing is considered best by most flockmasters. Those that are not to be sheared for several weeks, should be carefully tagged before turned to grass, as the locks of wool are comparatively clean. Sheep on being turned to grass, frequently have the scours, more or less, and by tagging them the excrements cannot adhere to the wool.

The new dog law which goes into effect June 26th, does not affect the following counties, they having less than 13,000 inhabitants, nor the city of St. Louis: Barton, Benton, Bollinger, Butler, Camden, Carter, Cedar, Christian, Crawford, Dade, Dallas, Dent, Douglas, Dunklin, Gasconade, Hickory, Howell, Iron, Laclede, McDonald, Madison, Maries, Miller, Mississippi, Morgan, New Madrid, Oregon, Osage, Ozark, Pemiscot, Perry, Phelps, Pulaski, Ralls, Reynolds, Ripley, Ste. Genevieve, Schuyler, Scotland, Scott, Shannon, Stone, Taney, Texas, Warren, Washington, Wayne, Webster, Worth, Wright.

Mr. J. B. Hoag of Judsonia, Arkansas, gave us a call yesterday. Mr. Hoag is one of the vice presidents of the Arkansas State Horticultural Society, and one of the most enterprising of the fruit growers of Arkansas. He reports peaches pretty badly used up in Ark., and says the crop of Wild Goose plums will be larger than usual. He expects to begin picking strawberries the last of this month, which he will ship to the St. Louis market. There is a good deal of immigration to Arkansas, and when people get there they stay. They are pleased with the State. There have been many immigrants there the past winter from Kansas and Nebraska.

Henderson's Hand Book of Plants, is the title of a new book just received at the RURAL WORLD office. Its author is Peter Henderson, the author of "Gardening for Profit," "Practical Horticulture," "Gardening for Pleasure," &c. The Hand Book of Plants is a much needed work. It should be in the hands of every gardener and nurseryman and plant lover in the land. Its chief feature is as a book of reference, though instructions have been given for the culture of many of the important plants. The work gives the botanical name, derivation, and the Linnean and natural orders of all the leading genera of ornamental and useful plants. It will take the place of the voluminous European volumes on the subject, and is especially adapted to the plants of the United States. It is published by Peter Henderson & Co., New York City.

We have never known a better week for farmers, at this season, than the past week has been. There has been no rain to interrupt work. The weather, the forepart of last week, was a little cool, and it has been rather warm for the past few days. Seeding has gone on at a rapid rate. Early potatoes are generally planted, gardens are made, and corn planting is going on at a lively rate. If this good weather for spring work continues, the lateness of the season will be no great detriment. The absence of warm weather has retarded vegetation, and the grass has not grown as rapidly as might have been expected, though stock are generally able to get along on pastures. The trees are not yet in foliage, though a warm shower would cause the buds

to expand into leaves very quickly. The prospects for continued good weather are favorable at this writing.

A. B. Matthews of Kansas City, Mo., has recently returned from Canada, where he purchased thirty-one head of polled Scotch cattle—Angus and Galloways. These were from the McRae & Ibbot's herds, and embrace a part of the progeny of the prize herd shown at the Centennial, where they took five prizes. We have long thought there was no use of raising horns, it being a relic of barbarism. Mr. Matthews is also breeding hornless American Merino sheep, and all sheep men know they lose more rams from horns than from all other causes.

The severely cold and long winter in the north has set many men to making inquiries about lands in a more southern latitude. It is safe to say that there have not been a dozen days the past winter in the latitude of St. Louis when outdoor work of some kind could not have been performed on the farm. Fence making, chopping and hauling wood, clearing land, and other farming operations, could have been carried on all the time, though the winter has been the severest known here for a long time. Farming can be carried on here far more profitably than at the far north, because the climate is so much more temperate. Then all kinds of fruit can be successfully cultivated here. Leave proper pastures for winter, or sow corn fields in rye when the corn is laid by, and stock of all kinds, in three winters out of four, will keep in good order without other food. These are important items in farming operations.

Missouri Sheep Men Interviewed.

At the late meeting of the Missouri wool growers at Sedalia, the RURAL WORLD interviewed a number of the members with the following results:

T. S. Tinsley of Dallas county, says the sheep interest is prospering in that county. There are some few persons in that county who have sheep who expect them to get along without feed and care, who have got the scab in their flocks and they are not prospering, but all who give their sheep proper attention are doing well. We have pure water and upland grazing for sheep, and all flocks do well that have proper care. We have sown some oats, and I have just finished sowing ten bushels of blue grass and two and a half bushels of clover seed. The Cotswolds and Leicesters are most sought after in my vicinity. I had eighty lambs dropped in ten days that were sired by two bucks and lost four of them.

J. Q. Thomson of Vernon county, reports that the sheep interest is doing fine in Vernon; in fact, is paying better than any other branch of stock raising, although he is raising Poland-China hogs and Short-horn cattle; grade Cotswolds are most raised. We have had good luck with our young lambs so far. Our sheep have been well wintered, and we have had plenty of feed and we have had no disease in our flocks. Immigration is so great to our county that we can't find homes for the immigrants. We have begun plowing and seeding to oats and grass seeds. It is the latest season we have had since I have been in the county now ten years.

H. J. Boardman of Jackson county, says sheep are doing well in Jackson. There have been no diseases in the flocks. Some sheep have been killed by dogs. Merinos are raised largely there, although Cotswolds, South-downs and Leicesters are considerably raised and are giving very good satisfaction. The demand for our best sheep comes from Kansas, Nebraska and the plains, and the demand from Missouri is largely on the increase. We are unable to supply the demand for Merinos, and have to import annually from Vermont to supply the demand.

J. C. Gill of Vernon county, says that Vernon and Barton counties he considers the best for sheep raising in this or any other State, taking into consideration, climate, pasturage, range and all conditions required for healthful sheep raising. Sheep have wintered very well considering the very severe winter. I have had 950 lambs dropped, and have saved 850, and they are all doing well. My sheep are grade Cotswolds and I have bred them to pure Merino bucks. I prefer grades to pure breeds, say about half Merino and half Cotswold. I raise sheep for both wool and mutton. We have an abundance of good land and good range, for both water and grass, and sheep growers from other States will meet with a cordial welcome in our section. We consider the RURAL WORLD a first-class farmer's paper, and as having the best Sheep Department of any of the agricultural papers.

H. B. Wellman of Cass county, reports that the sheep interest is increasing in his county. Sheep have been wintering well the past winter, indeed better than usual. The lambs, however, I think are not dropping quite as strong as usual, owing to the ewes being kept up a good deal and having a lack of exercise, and having been fed a good deal of grain. About 75 per cent. of our sheep in Cass are long wools, and the proportion of increase seems to be about the same. We consider our county No. 1 for sheep raising, and that no branch of stock raising pays as well.

There is a very large immigration to our county from Michigan, Pennsylvania and other eastern States, and land has advanced fully 50 per cent. in the past year. There are some very fine herds of Herefords and Short-horns in our county, as good probably as there are in the State.

Wm. Atkinson of Cooper county, says that more interest is being taken in his county in sheep raising, and he has found it more profitable than any other farming. He keeps a flock of pure-bred Merinos and would not exchange them for any other breed. He has had in the last four or five days, thirty-five lambs and has lost but two, but has given them close attention. Sheep wintered very well; has not lost but one, and that was killed in a flock of 180 head. My flock of 158 head last spring, averaged nine and one-third pounds of wool to the fleece.

Major Wm. Gentry of Pettis county, says that sheep have wintered well. He has kept about 1400 head, over winter, and has sold of them, as fattened sheep, 300 head, at an average of \$6 per head, and has now 500 fat sheep ready for market and expects to get a high price for them. He keeps grades of Cotswolds and Merino. His fleeces, last year, yearlings and all, averaged over seven pounds. Lambs are just beginning to drop, had a half a dozen last night, being the first. Considers that no county is better adapted to sheep raising than Pettis, and no State better than Missouri. Have been raising sheep in Pettis country for fifty years, and was never without a flock in all that time. There is a good deal of immigration coming into this county. Farms are ready sale at from \$20 to \$30 per acre, owing to locality and improvements. A great many farms have changed hands in the last six months.

Dr. W. B. Glover of Saline county, says the sheep interest is improving in Saline. He is breeding the Shropshire-down and the Cotswold and crossing them, and he thinks he gets much harder sheep and the best marbled mutton not surpassed by the best South-down. He finds these grades are a very thrifty sheep, shifting around well for themselves. The lambs are strong and do well from the start. He has lately imported Shropshire-downs from Canada, also Cotswolds from the same place. Thinks that sheep pay better than any other investment, and in Saline farmers are almost compelled to keep sheep to keep down the weeds. Lands are increasing in value, and many farms are changing hands. We are taking a good deal of interest also in fine horses in Saline, having a number of fine stallions in the county. Regular, sired by Volunteer, dam by Washington, Jr., he by Independence, will stand at his farm. Regular was bred by Alden Goldsmith, and ought to be as good a sire of trotters as the country affords.

W. R. Finch of Lafayette Co., reports the sheep have not done as well as usual the past winter, that there has been considerable rain during the last six weeks, and that wet weather is injurious to sheep; that the young lambs have come weak, and that he has lost many more than common. He considers the sheep business the best paying business in the country, has made more on sheep than on any other investment of the same amount. Land is going up in value. Many farms have changed hands. Cooper is an excellent county for sheep, and they are increasing in our county. He keeps a flock of about one hundred.

Wm. Louie of Pettis county, has a flock of about two hundred head. Thinks sheep pay the best of any kind of farming. Prefers South-downs; they are the best mutton sheep, are hardy, and give fleeces of eight to ten pounds. Thinks Missouri a great sheep State, and that every farmer ought to have a flock.

C. B. Reynolds of Pettis county says, that his sheep have wintered well, have had dry shed room, and had one bushel of corn fed to each one hundred in the morning, and since the lambing time began, has given one bushel of bran to each hundred in the evening. Has a flock of two hundred. Has had one hundred and ninety lambs dropped, and has saved one hundred and eighty-four. His farm is an excellent one for sheep raising. The above items we obtain from A. C. Mason, who has the flock in charge.

Orla Snow of Macon county, is breeding Cotswolds, has forty head of thoroughbred Cotswolds, balance high grades. His sheep did well through the winter, but the stormy weather of March hurt them somewhat. Has sixty young lambs, lost quite a large number during the bad weather of March. Has had excellent luck with Cotswolds. Last year my Cotswolds and grades averaged 11½ lbs. to the fleece. I make two dollars on sheep to every one dollar I make on cattle, and keep over one hundred cattle. The interest in sheep raising is increasing in our section. Lands have raised in value over twenty-five per cent., and our recorder of deeds said there had been more farms sold since the first day of February than had been sold the last five years. We are anxious to have the next meeting of the Missouri Wool Growers' Association at Moberly, and feel confident there would be a large attendance of sheep growers throughout north Missouri present. According to the assessor's return there are 31,000 head of sheep in Macon county.

THE LUCKY ONES.

The premium drawing took place at the office of the RURAL WORLD on the 18th of April as previously announced. The following persons are entitled to the premiums drawn. It is optional of course with the party who has drawn a premium, to take it or not. If he desires it he should write at once to the party offering the premium to send it to him. He will find the post office of each person offering a premium, in the premium lists in former copies of the RURAL WORLD. Each party receiving a premium will pay the express charges, which will be light.

J. S. Goodwin, Charleston, Mo. Wallace Bros., 100 Capt. Jack strawberry plants.

B. F. Soper, Kearney, Mo. Wallace Bros., 100 Wilson's Albany strawberry plants.

J. H. Dodson, Bloomfield, Mo. Wallace Bros., 100 Cumberland Triumph strawberry plants.

T. W. B. Crews, Grays Summit, Mo. Wallace Bros., 50 Crystal City and 50 Windsor Chief strawberry plants.

G. C. Miller, Butler, Bates Co., Mo. J. C. Evans' barrel of large white artichokes.

C. C. Alexander, Fulton, Mo. A. J. Vinson's sitting of eggs, of either Plymouth Rock or Partridge Cochins.

A. J. Blood, Carthage, Mo. John Lowe's sitting of eggs from White Pekin ducks.

Geo. C. Heard, Sedalia, Mo. W. H. Lightfoot's sitting of eggs from Toulouse geese.

A. Holcomb, Austin, Ark. W. H. Lightfoot's sitting of eggs from Plymouth Rock.

H. W. Winters, Lutesville, Mo. F. E. Marsh's sitting of eggs from Light Brahmas.

H. P. Melton, Blandville, Ky. Henry Schnell's 100 Capt. Jack strawberry plants.

L. W. Sutton, Mount Vernon, Mo. Henry Schnell's 100 Cumberland Triumph strawberry plants.

I. D. Dillard, Mexico, Mo. Henry Schnell's 50 Windsor Chief strawberry plants.

A. H. Trussell, Reusaleer, Ind. R. R. Westcott's sitting of eggs from Partridge Cochins.

S. S. Drummond, Randolph, Tenn. R. R. Westcott's sitting of eggs from Brown Leghorns.

E. N. Sanders, Bason Springs, Texas. R. R. Westcott's sitting of eggs from Plymouth Rocks.

John Keating, Washington Iowa. R. R. Westcott's sitting of eggs from Bronze turkeys.

W. M. Samuels, Clinton, Ky. Mrs. N. J. Colman's sitting of eggs from Plymouth Rock.

Mrs. Dora Bryan, Prescott, Ark. John Goss' sitting of eggs from Pekin ducks.

I. H. Bear, Sterling, Ills. John W. S. Wise's sitting of eggs from Dominique fowls.

N. M. Glasgow, Carthage, Mo. Judge Geo. W. Whiteside's trio of Dark Brahma fowls.

S. D. Gordon, Columbia, Mo. F. P. Vest's sitting of eggs from game fowls.

R. P. Shackelford, Jerseyville, Ills. F. P. Vest's sitting of game fowl eggs. He offers two sittings.

J. W. Blunt, Brookfield, Linn County Mo. R. R. McGill's vegetable and flower seeds to the value of one dollar.

Geo. W. Nickerson, Bethany, Mo. Robert R. McGill's vegetable and flower seeds to the value of one dollar.

J. J. Douglass, Chester, Ills. Robert R. McGill's vegetable and flower seeds to the value of one dollar.

O. T. Colcord, Greenville, Ills. Solomon Bocock's sitting of Partridge Cochins eggs.

C. F. Rusk, Perry, Ills. Solomon Bocock's sitting of Partridge Cochins eggs.

F. Stillman, Stonington, Ills. Ed Sharp's sitting of Partridge Cochins eggs.

J. J. Locey, Carlyle, Ills. Ed Sharp's sitting of Embden geese eggs.

Jas. Foster, Sparta, Ills. Thomas J. Ward's sitting of Light Brahma eggs.

O. C. Bates, O'Fallon, Ills. Wm. Cruzan's four pounds of assorted sea shells.

P. S. Moore, Independence, Kas. J. H. Pearson's vegetable and flower seeds to the value of one dollar.

C. S. Ralston, Hempstead, Texas. J. H. Pearson's vegetable and flower seeds to the value of one dollar.

J. Savage, Lawrence, Kas. J. H. Pearson's vegetable and flower seeds to the value of one dollar.

W. F. Gillespie, Breckenridge, Mo. J. H. Pearson's 100 Crescent Seedling strawberry plants.

J. H. Zollinger, Clark's Fork, Mo. J. H. Pearson's 100 Crescent Seedling strawberry plants.

O. C. Perry, Clarence, Mo. J. H. Pearson's 100 Crescent Seedling strawberry plants.

Jas. Dixon, Murphysboro, Ills. John Griffith's 1 dozen Linneus rhubarb plants.

P. M. Keller, Wallace, Ind. A. C. Allison's bushel of red Brazilian artichokes.

S. W. Roberts, Pleasant Green, Mo. John J. Stahlschmidt's Scotch collie shepherd pup.

J. W. Davis, Clarksville, Mo. Cornish & Curtis' rectangular churn.

E. V. Garnet, Arrow Rock, Mo. Stark & Co.'s 100 Ben Davis and Hawley's Jar apple trees.

J. P. Ardinger, Aullville, Mo. Mrs.

Bettie McHatten's trio of Light Brahmas fowls.

The remaining premiums in the list that have been published, are to be awarded to those who have forwarded the largest clubs during the past year.

Will "Lloyd Guyot" please send his name and address to the RURAL WORLD? There is a letter for him.

There will be a regular meeting of the St. Louis County Grange on the first Saturday of May at 10 a. m. at Des Peres Grange Hall. A full attendance is requested.

Fruit All Killed in Louisiana.

COL. COLMAN: Since my letter of March 7th, the freeze here on the 2d of April has killed stone fruit of all kinds, except Wild Goose and Chickasaw plums. Out of 3,500 peach trees on my place, all are killed, except eight trees of Brigg's Neverfail, which are still full of fruit. I marketed my first strawberries two days ago—April 10th—the Crystal City. They were good size and color, and will bear enormously this year. No other kind on my place will be ripe for ten days yet. I am growing Wilson, Jersey Beauty, Charles Downing, New Dominion, Great American and Black Defiance. I will send to both you and Col. Humann, next winter, some of the Almond, which stood the past winter here so well, to try in your climate. G. W. STONER. Shreveport, La., April 12.

Amusements.

The debut of Miss Mary Dixon of Memphis at the Olympic Theatre during the current week was a success. She has appeared as "Mariana" in "The Wife," and "Julia" in "The Hunchback," and will also appear as "Eudora," and other standard roles. The lady is talented, has a fine presence, and has made a hit. Her support is excellent, manager Jno. W. Norton playing the leading male characters with great spirit and effect. On Monday April 25th, the great actress Genevieve Ward, will appear in her play of "Forget Me Not."

The attraction for the Easter week at Pope's Theatre was the Jay Rial "Uncle Tom's Cabin" combination. Afternoon and evening performances are now given, and large crowds have enjoyed the representation. It is full of realistic effects, and some of the scenery is magnificent. The play is well presented and it meets with the success it merits. Among the chief features are the jubilee singers, the wonderful trained donkey, the pack of bloodhounds, etc. Next week the great magician Seaman, will return and will inaugurate another series of gift entertainments.

FERRETS FOR RATS.

The patent "catch-em-alive" trap, or the reversible "fire-em-to-death" apparatus may be good inventions for destroying and entrapping those notable pests of the poultry breeder, the rats, but there are other things far more effective, inasmuch as they do the work thoroughly and very quickly. Some rats become so knowing that no trap or well disguised poison can tempt them to their destruction, and they remain in safe quarters until such time as they can safely prey upon the young chickens. In their snug retreats they can laugh at the rage of the poultryman; but there is one recourse we have against which their cunning availeth not. Ferrets are the "instruments" used, and they effect a radical "cure." Late fall and early spring are the best times to make a general war on rats, and the day selected should be a damp, cloudy one. Select the building in which the rats mostly congregate. Stop up all the holes, leads and places where the rats can get out, except one on the side where the ferret enters, and one or two on the opposite side of the building, and there station a couple of good terriers—good ratters, irrespective of breed or breeding—and a couple of boys or men; start in the ferrets at the other side, and the rats will come pouring out pell-mell, to escape the ferrets, when the dogs and men can have a few minutes' rare sport in finishing the pests. One or two cleanings out like this will do for a whole season. A pair of good well trained ferrets can be bought for \$10 or \$12, and they will be a good investment where rats are troublesome.—Field and River.

Good Reading.

The following is an extract from an address by Prof. John S. Hart, LL. D., late lecturer on Shakespeare, in the National School of Elocution and Oratory.

There is one accomplishment, in particular, which I would earnestly recommend to you. Cultivate assiduously the ability to read well. I stop to particularize this, because it is a thing so very much neglected, and because it is so elegant, charming, lady-like an accomplishment. Where one person is really interested by music, twenty are pleased by good reading. Where one person is capable of becoming a skilful musician, twenty may become good readers. Where there is one occasion suitable for the exercise of musical talent, there are twenty for that of good reading.

The culture of the voice necessary for reading will give a delightful charm to the same voice in conversation. Good reading is the natural exponent and vehicle of all commentaries upon the works of genius. It seems to bring dead authors to life again, and makes us sit down familiarly with the great and good of all ages.

Did you ever notice what life and power the Holy Scriptures have when well read? Have you ever heard of the wonderful effects produced by Elizabeth Fry on the criminals of Newgate, by simply reading to them the parable of the Prodigal Son? Princes and peers of the realm, it is said, counted it a privilege to stand in the dismal corridors among felons and murderers, merely to share with them the privilege of witnessing the marvelous pathos which genius, taste and culture could infuse into that simple story.

What a fascination there is in really good reading! What a power it gives one! In the hospital, in the chamber of the invalid, in the nursery, in the domestic and in the social circle, among chosen friends and companions, how it enables you to minister to the amusement, the comfort, the pleasure, of dear ones, as no other art or accomplishment can. No instrument of man's devising can reach the heart as does that most wonderful instrument, the human voice. It is God's special gift and endowment to his chosen creatures. Fold it not away in a napkin.

If you would double the value of all your other acquisitions, if you would add immeasurably to your own enjoyment and to your power of promoting the enjoyment of others, cultivate, with incessant care, this divine gift.

No music below the skies is equal to that of pure, silver speech from the lips of a man or woman of high culture.

WILSON'S COD-LIVER OIL AND LIME.—The friends of persons who have been restored from confirmed consumption by the use of this original preparation, and the grateful parties themselves, have, by recommending it and acknowledging its wonderful efficacy given the article a vast popularity in New England. The Cod-Liver Oil is in this combination robbed of its unpleasant taste, and rendered doubly effective in being coupled with the Lime, which is itself a restorative principle, supplying nature with just the assistance required to heal and restore the diseased lungs. A. B. Wilbur, Boston, proprietor. Sold by all druggists.

HEDGES' NEW BOOK.

COL. NORMAN J. COLMAN: Where can I get Hedges' book on the manufacture of sorgo? What will it cost? Address, J. S. McKims, Caddo Grove, Johnson Co., Texas. Send \$1 to A. Hedges, 2004 Broadway, St. Louis, Mo., and book will be forwarded by mail. 16-13

The Tobacco Plant.

WHITE BURLEY TOBACCO.

A correspondent makes some inquiries in regard to the cultivation of white burley tobacco, which are answered in the following extract from an article on the subject by a successful farmer in Ohio:

"I commenced cultivating tobacco more than thirty years ago, when our selection sold for from 2c to 5c, such as we now sell from 25c to 30c. I have cultivated many varieties of tobacco, and have found none that pays the planter so well for his labor as the white burley variety. It meets with ready sale at most any season of the year. It will sell full of sap 100 per cent. higher than any other variety after being well cured. The color of the white tobacco is uniform invariably. Plants of sufficient size to transplant at any time after the 15th of May is early enough, and, in fact, too early to make a heavy bodied tobacco.

"Now, as to the soil best adapted to the growth of white burley tobacco. I name this variety because at this day there is none other that pays cost of production. The soil should be of limestone character. The more limestone the better article you will raise. Nothing is so essential to the growth of tobacco as lime. In planting this variety or any other I have ever raised, I would recommend where planted on bottom or level land to plant both ways, four feet by twenty-eight to thirty inches, as it will be much easier tended; and by planting that way on good strong limestone land, the yield will be full up to 2,000 pounds if well cultivated. That is what makes the pounds.

"Flow deep and often. If you have hill land to plant in tobacco, the rows should be fully four and one half feet wide to enable a thorough cultivation, and plant in the row eighteen to twenty-four inches apart. Now, if you have one idea above another show it once in your lifetime by not priming your tobacco as has been the practice in some localities, and is being done, and by the most enterprising planters termed a nuisance.

"Topping should be done before what we call the button makes its appearance. My plan is to top my tobacco just as soon as I can top at fourteen leaves, let the weather be wet or dry. In order to have a well-matured crop of tobacco of good body, and a leathery leaf, it should not be topped at more than fourteen leaves to the plant. As it is not likely the planter will top all the first time going over his field, a second topping is also required, which should be done about a week or ten days later, and at this topping the plant should not be topped at more than from ten to twelve leaves, and so on as the season progresses.

"As to cutting the white burley, it should not be cut until thoroughly ripe, which is generally about four or five weeks after topping. Whenever the leaf begins to get yellow, or gold-like spots appear over it, it is then ready for the knife. In cutting be sure and do not allow it to get sun-burnt, as it very materially injures all leaves to turn green on under side of leaf. In housing, be careful not to take tobacco into the barn wet, as in that state it is liable to house-burn, which utterly ruins the leaf for any use whatever.

"One word right here, which if you don't adhere to strictly, you are sure to ruin a crop of white burley, and that is, don't use fire in curing your crop."

The Tobacco Market.

EDITOR RURAL WORLD: Our market during the week was rather stiff, and closed with a better feeling upon manufacturing grades, and also upon dark leaf and lugs.

Medium to good and fine burleys were in active request, and we note sales of 21 lbs. Mo.'s: 1 cutter @ \$18.00, 8 fillers @ \$15.75, \$11.50, \$13.00, \$14.75, \$12.25, \$10.00, \$13.25, \$14.50, and 12 lbs. fillers @ \$11.25 round. Also 7 lbs. Ky. @ \$10.25, \$12.25, \$14.75, \$10.00, \$9.50 and \$13.00; and a private sale of some 40 lbs. burley about half of Mo.'s and the balance Ky's, the prices of which could not be learned.

Dark and burley lugs were more generally sought after, and sales were made at slight advances over last week; but we do not change quotations, as they were within our range.

There is some demand for smooth, substantial dark and brown leaf, when in small tie, neatly handled and free of green, in pliable order, while roughly tied leaf and lugs of these kinds are discriminated against.

From our correspondents we learn that the weather for the past three days has been more favorable for preparing and sowing plant beds, and we trust planters will avail themselves of these more favorable conditions and our recent advices. But as the season is now so late it will require prompt and diligent effort to make a crop of desirable character.

J. N. CROVENS, Manager Pepper Tobacco Warehouse.

Over 165,000 Howe Scales have been sold. Send for catalogue to Borden, Sellick & Co., general agents, St. Louis, Mo.

Gray hairs are honorable but their premature appearance is annoying. Parker's Hair Balsam is popular for cleanliness and promptly restoring the youthful color.

The Hon. J. A. Deans' Illustrated Lives of the James and Younger Brothers, published by N. D. Thompson & Co., St. Louis, has reached a sale of 50,000 copies in ten months. The demand is wonderful. Book agents are reaping a rich harvest with it. 16-16

Live Stock Breeder.

Rye Pastures.

The longer we live the more highly we appreciate fall sown rye for winter and spring pasture. Stock now turned upon it, and fed no other food, are thriving and fattening. Cows that are giving milk double the quantity if turned on the rye pastures, and the butter is yellow and fragrant. Pigs, lambs, colts and calves, skip and play, and grow like weeds when turned in the rye fields. Every one who pretends to farm should sow rye in August and September for pasture. There is nothing equal to it. It is almost indispensable to the growth and thriftiness of stock.

OLEOMARGERINE.

EDITOR RURAL WORLD: The legislature of Missouri passed an act "prohibiting the manufacture and sale of oleaginous substances in imitation of butter," and all the farmers, as represented by the RURAL WORLD, say amen! and all others except those engaged in the nefarious business, would probably say amen! also, if our astute solons had passed a constitutional and effective act against the fraud and misrepresentation involved. As passed, however, it is simply class legislation of the worst sort, for it touches the manufacture of an article in imitation of another and genuine article, but the materials of which are produced and sold by the same farmers, who produce and manufacture butter. It is aimed at competition in manufacture only. So here is a prohibitory act based evidently on the idea that the legislature has the right and power to prohibit the manufacture and sale of an article made in imitation of another article. But no such right exists on any such basis. It must rest on the fact, that the manufacture and sale is against the public policy or inimical to the health and well-being of the people, as is the well established fact and legal position of the manufacture and sale of intoxicating drinks as decided time and again by the courts. But passing over for the present, the comparison of the two in this respect, and also the fact that while it is difficult to excel or even equal the original alcohol in its deleterious effects on the public health and morals, and that nothing else has been so much imitated, and had spurious articles sold by its various names as genuine, as intoxicating drinks, let us see how the manufacture and sale of "oleaginous substances in imitation of butter" compares in its effects with the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors, even if genuine, the submission of the question of the prohibition of which, even to a vote of the people, this same legislature indefinitely postponed. Two brothers met after years of separation, they were Irishmen, and had the warm heart and close ties of kinship of that generous race, and, alas! they had also one of the vices common to that and other races of men—that of indulgence in the social glass. These Irishmen adjourned to a saloon to drink to their reunion, and in a few hours one of these reunited brothers was a mutilated corpse, the victim of fratricide, while the other was an incarcerated criminal, awaiting trial and execution for the murder of the brother he loved. What butter maker, we may ask, has ever known such results as these to flow from the use, moderate or excessive, of any "oleaginous substances" whatever? A young couple began their married life upon a fine old farm inherited from the ancestors of the husband, who had filled it with gardens, orchards, improvements and conveniences, so that it came to its present owner hallowed by associations with a sacred past. They had horses, and cattle and sheep, and fair and beautiful children were born to them, and a long life of health and prosperity seemed assured, but the husband was of a generous, social nature, and the tempter came in the shape of the social glass. Habits were formed which he found difficult to break. Business was neglected, debts incurred, and mortgages executed. His generous nature turned morose and sour, until at last he broke his wife's loving heart. He beggared his children and left them to pursue vicious courses. His horses and cattle, his sheep and farm, may be said to have all gone down his throat. Can anyone recall an instance, no matter how well greased with oleomargarine, both farm and gullet were, where such a swallowing up as this has taken place, caused by the traffic in "oleaginous substances in imitation of butter"? But our law-makers will slip upon the act as passed, "as slick as" oleomargarine. They seem to have been ignorant or unmindful of the legal maxim "*Salus populi, Suprema est Lex*" which is the basis and forced action of all such legislation. The health or safety of the people, that is the supreme law. That is the governing principle that renders an act of this sort valid and constitutional. The legislature has failed to recognize the broad distinction between those constitutional acts based on principles of law so indisputable that they, ages ago, crystallized into legal maxims, and those acts interfering with the natural rights of the people that are simply tyrannical.

The misrepresentation and fraud in the selling under a false name, etc., they had a right to legislate upon, but this they did not touch.

These oleaginous substances, oleomargarine, suet, butterine, may be cheap and nasty; they may be terribly "off color" and suggestive of anything but buttercup and daisies; they may be sicklied o'er with the pale cast of fallow; they may lack the odor of clover blossoms, the flavor of fragrant grasses; they may be below even rancid butter in quality, still they are food, which liquors are not. The places where they are sold are not the resort of the vicious and the idle. They bring no one to want. Indeed the buyer of "gilt edged butter" at a dollar a pound, and other things in proportion, including wines and liquors, is much more likely to be reduced to that sad condition. Their manufacture and sale does not cause nine-tenths of all the pauperism and crime of our country, nor fill our jails, penitentiaries and insane asylums with their victims. Their consumers do not introduce a thief into their mouths to steal away their brains, though instead, those same brains may be "badly buttered." The business does not stand in the eye of the law in the pillory, a matter of such detriment to the welfare of the community, of such danger to the public weal, as to be like the "social evil," subject everywhere to police regulation and restraint by license, and whenever deemed necessary, to total prohibition. And yet our solons at Jefferson City prohibit the one by law, and indefinitely postponed allowing even the people a chance to pronounce their judgment, on the question of the prohibition of the other. Does it not look as if the members of the Missouri legislature can rightfully claim not to belong to that class in whose mouths "butter will not melt"? N. W. B.

Breeding Disease.

Attention to sanitary matters upon the farm is of the utmost importance during the hot season, and they should be considered in time. Although statistics show that farmers are longer lived than any other class in the community, still there is a large amount of disease, and premature death among them, from preventable causes. Much ignorance prevails, and there is need of line upon line in the science of health. Nothing is more common about the farm house than the breeding of disease. The cellar, the cesspool, the privy, the well, and the pig-sty are not infrequently so managed that they bring disease and death into the household. The cellar, where fruits and vegetables have been stored during the winter, is sometimes left uncleaned and unventilated all through the summer, and the odors of rotten apples, decayed vegetables, unsavory meat barrels and dead rats is diffused through all the house from cellar to garret. The family breathe the vitiated atmosphere by day and night, while they are in the house, and nothing but the out-of-door life that most of them lead, saves them from sickness and death. We cannot have pure air in the house without a clean cellar. Every particle of vegetable and animal matter should be removed, and the cellar windows be kept open from spring until freezing weather comes.

There is a still greater peril to health in the drinking water used upon the farm. The well in itself may have an abundant supply of pure soft water, and yet be poisonous by filtration from the surface. It is desirable to have the well near the house for convenience in furnishing water, and the cesspool and water closet near for convenient use. The possibility of drainage from these places into the well, does not seem to have entered the minds of house builders in past generations. The sink drain discharges, as a rule, only a few feet from the house, and not infrequently upon the surface, where all the foul kitchen and festering for months in the summer sun, polluting the atmosphere, and soaking through the porous subsoil into the well water, twenty feet from the mouth of the well. Nothing is more certain than that water will find its level, without any regard to quality, and if the cesspool is deluged with barrels of soap suds and kitchen waste every day, some portion of it will reach the well, if gravitation can carry it thither. The reports of sanitary committees show that the poisoning of wells from the sink drain is not infrequently the source of disease and death, in the rural districts. The danger is always greater in summer, especially in seasons of drouth, when the water level sometimes sinks ten or fifteen feet, and of course, receives the drainage from a greater distance. A cemented cistern for these receptacles of filth will effectively guard the well against impurities, and prevent this source of disease. It will furnish, also, what is always wanted upon the farm, a valuable fertilizer, and pay a large interest on the first essentials to health, and cheap at any price.—American Agriculturist.

I had a calf six weeks old, fed on skim milk, with good appetite in morning, but by 1 or 2 o'clock was dead and badly bloated. Give the cause, and the remedy? Also, what is the best treatment for a cow with inflamed udder, "arget and bloody milk"? O. MOFFET.

REPLY.—The fermentation of the milk arose from some accidental circumstances. The calf might have been saved by inserting a trocar to the flank, thereby allowing the gas to escape. The treatment forarget is warm fomentations, poultices and purgative medicine. In the cloth that holds the poultice, have holes for the teats to pass through. Administer one pound of salts. The condition of the milk will come right when the disease is cured. It is caused by rupture of capillary vessels.

Sale of Trotters.

On the 16th of May, at Louisville, Ky., there will be one of the most important sales of trotting horses that will take place this year. Perhaps in number, there are other sales that may surpass it, but in high breeding, and excellent quality of stock to be sold, no other sale will surpass it. The stock to be sold are the property of J. C. McFerran & Son, of Louisville, Ky. They have spared no expense or pains to procure the best lot of trotting-bred brood mares in the United States. They have selected from the best families, and then have obtained the very best of those families. In a short notice we cannot do justice to this great breeding establishment, but those who want to know all about it, and all about the pedigrees and description of the stock to be sold, should send for a catalogue. This catalogue will be sent to any one by addressing J. C. McFerran & Son, Louisville, Ky., and asking for it.

Spinal Meningitis Among Horses.

There are said to be thirty dead horses lying on the bank of the Connecticut river, a mile or two below the city. They are victims of spinal meningitis. Until a recent time it doesn't seem to have been known that this disease, so serious and difficult to cure in the human subject, could also attack horses. It seems it can, and several horses have fallen while being driven in the street, so suddenly does the disorder manifest itself in full force. At Woolley's stables, Main street, several cases have occurred, and some are now under treatment; so of some other stables thereabout. Only a few stables, as yet, appear to have it. The disease attacks the horses of private owners as well as those of the livery stables. The horse, if unsupported, sinks down helplessly and cannot move. At Woolley's they had a strong framework to hold up the horses that were affected. The stables of the Hartford and Weatherfield Horse Railroad company are somewhat affected. The main treatment seems to be to give physic balls and mustard plaster, and blanket the horse. Only a few die. The rest come out of it all right.—Hartford (Conn.) Times.

Feeding Cob Meal.

Before the Busti Farmers' Club, at a late meeting, the question, "Is corn and cob meal worth more for feed than clear meal," was considered. Hon. E. Davis of Sugar Grove, Pa., was present, and related the following experience:

In 1853 I fed 25 head of steers. Bought 15 head at \$15 per head. To these 25 steers I fed three pints of corn and cob meal at a feed, to each steer, twice a day. Sold the lot the 4th of Feb, for \$32 per head. A. M. Palmer fed a lot of steers fully equal to mine in all respects for the same length of time on the same quantity of meal ground without the cob. The parties that bought mine refused to buy his on account of their inferior condition. I claim that the difference in gain in the two lots was due wholly to the cob meal. Afterwards my brother and myself each fed four oxen of about equal weight, age and thrift. They were all fed corn and cob meal, equal quantity to each; weighed every month. We found the gain to be very even, averaging one hundred pounds per month. They were sold the same day to the same party with the condition that they should be kept by us one month. They were weighed on the day of sale when it was found that the gain of the two lots was still about equal. Now came the strife on the last month to see which lot would gain the most. The quantity was to be kept equal with no conditions as to cob or clear meal. I continued the corn and cob meal and my brother substituted clear meal. At the expiration of the month the weights showed that my oxen had gained four pounds per head the most.

Have tried still other experiments fully as convincing that corn and cob meal is worth more than clear meal, equal quantities. Clear meal is too concentrated, lies too heavy in the stomach, creates fever and indigestion. Farmers ought to patronize the mill that will grind the cob with the corn. I have fed cob meal for twenty-five years. Always found that animals did better than when fed on clear meal.

Ribmelfart.—If you were feeding cattle on straw how much corn and cob meal should be fed per day to make it as good as hay.

Davis.—If young cattle, one quart per day will keep them in good thrift.

TEXAS NOTES.

E. Harper of Wilson county, recently sold 40 head of horses at \$40 apiece.

One cattleman in Gold county, skinned 4,000 of his 12,000 head—the result of the hard winter.

The loss in Jackson county among cattle, both in pasture and out, will average from 15 to 20 per cent.

A herd of 2,300 of Schriener & Lytle's cattle passed through Bandera recently on their way to the Kansas market.

Messrs. Houston and Jeffers, cattle men of Gonzales, with a herd of 2,200 head of cattle (the first herd of the season), are on the trail bound northward.

Between 1,000 and 1,400 head of cattle have died in Kaufman county since November, most of them from actual starvation, and some from the cold weather.

Contractors are purchasing in small herds in Coleman and adjacent counties. There will be a good drive to Kansas. Dunn, Murry & Jenson will start about 3,000; Snyder Bros. of Liberty Hill, 3,000; and Edward Jacques, two herds of cattle of 3,000 each.

From Gold county Mr. Thos. Word has bought and will drive about 7,000 head of cattle north this season; Mr. Chase, Word will drive about 30,000 head; Mr. R. E. Word will drive about 2,000 to ranch in the Panhandle; Messrs. Parker & Burris will drive 500 head of horses east; Mr. Nat. Word will drive 500 head of horses; Messrs. Collins & Holliday will drive a large number of horses and cattle to ranch in Panhandle; Messrs. Bennett & West, of Sweet Home, have contracted with Messrs. Pettus & Lott, of Goldard, for 5,000 head of cattle, and with D. R. Fant for 2,000 head, which they propose to drive north.

The Shepherd.

Edited by R. M. Bell, of Brighton, Macoupin Co., Ill., to whom all matter relating to this department should be addressed.

Missouri Wool Growers.

The Missouri wool growers' meeting, April 6th and 7th, 1881, we enjoyed with the sheepmen of Missouri at Sedalia. The occasion was one of very great interest and importance. It was with real satisfaction we met the readers of the RURAL WORLD—our reading public—and looked upon the men with whom we hold weekly converse through the Sheep Department. Many of them we have had personal letters from, but it was themselves we enjoyed at Sedalia. We shook them by the hand, and appreciated the many warm greetings we received. The meeting will be fully reported in our columns as soon as the reports are made up of the shearing. Forty-eight sheep of the various breeds were sheared in the presence of some 200 people. It was a good success every way. The Missouri sheepmen are as large hearted a set of men as we ever met. Of their sheep, we were not disappointed unless it was in their general excellence. They know what good sheep are and how to care for them.

We met a great many men who were there to learn, and never saw better pleased men than these were. Missouri is taking hold of sheep in dead earnest. They know they have the best sheep country on this continent; best climate, best possibilities, best water, best and most timber for shelter and fences, best grasses and cheapest lands. While Ohio, Michigan and New York are raising millions of sheep, their wool does not pay the care and keep of the sheep. Missouri can beat this badly. Many accurate estimates were named to us. Some said fifty cents per head, others as high as seventy cents per head per year. No wonder Missouri is attracting the attention of everybody who keeps sheep. No wonder so many men were there making inquiries about southern Missouri. The day is near when sheep and sheep lands will boom in Missouri. As said a gentleman who had looked over the west for sheep lands and desirable homes: "I see nothing in Kansas, Colorado, New Mexico, Texas, or the country beyond the Rocky Mountains either, that Missouri does not have."

We regret we cannot give more of the reports this week. All will be concisely made up by the very efficient committees and secretary and forwarded to this paper, and will form a most valuable whole; and we bespeak for it a more than casual reading by our readers. As an evidence of the interest taken in the meeting, we mention that reporters were there from the livestock newspapers and stock journals in the west. The next meeting will occur April 5th, 1882, at Sedalia.

R. M. BELL.

Mo. Sheep Growers' Association.

PRESIDENT R. W. GENTRY'S ADDRESS. Members of the Missouri Wool Growers' Association: Permit me, in addition to thanking you for the honor conferred upon me in making me your first president, to offer a few suggestions relative to ourselves and the great interest we are assembled to promote.

The farmers are said to compose two-thirds of our whole population; and yet there is no class whose voice is so little heard or so little regarded in the administration of public affairs. They are indeed and in truth, "hewers of wood and drawers of water" for every other profession. We are told by all eminent jurists that one of the fundamental principles of free government is that majorities rule; but gentlemen, we have never, so far as our business interests are concerned, availed ourselves of this principle. Why is it that the two-thirds majority of American citizens engaged in that pursuit whence all others have sprung and upon which they continually depend, have never wielded any respectable influence in the nation's affairs? It was the consideration of this question that gave rise to the grange. The grange has most nominously failed; and why has it failed? A correct answer to this question will be a satisfactory one to the farmer.

It was the grange was too big a thing to be wisely and therefore fell to pieces. Why need it have been unwieldy because it was large? Was not the fault in the quality of its members, rather than in their numbers? Some suggest that the mission of the grange was to educate. That it should incidentally do this is true; but I affirm that its chief object should be to organize and preserve an efficient co-operation among its members. So far as education is concerned, you can educate more men, and educate them better, in a good agricultural college in a lifetime, than you can in the grange in a lifetime. The first task before the grange should be to ascertain definitely what the needs of its patrons are. This having been accomplished, the grange should supply those needs, not directly, necessarily, but by fostering those instrumentalities which will supply them. For instance, the first thing the grange should have discovered (whether it has done it or not, I do not know), was that farmers, as a class, are ignorant, woefully ignorant; and not only is this true, but, unfortunately, they have not yet realized the value of education, and the misfortune their profession labors under because of their own ignorance. So long as this state of things continues, so long will farmers be the dupes of quacks, peddlers and tramps, and so long will they not only fail, but be unworthy to exert any greater influence than at present.

It is notoriously true that farming involves more detail, involves more of nature's laws, than any other calling, and is, therefore, in its nature, more scientific; yet, although this is generally admitted, many farmers ridicule agricultural books, papers and schools.

Farmers, of all men, need most to compare notes and profit by each other's experience. How can they best do this? Certainly by putting their experience in print, so that it can be preserved, studied at leisure, and reach the hands of the millions. Farming has already, perhaps, the best literature of any profession; yet none offers a wider field for fruitful discoveries and inventions without number than this.

Let the grange or any other organization of farmers, foster a good agricultural litera-

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ture of books and periodicals, efficient boards of agriculture, and liberally sustain agricultural colleges.

Why should the farmer spend hundreds of dollars in educating one son for law, one for medicine, one for divinity, and humble the one who chooses to be a farmer by saying: "Son, your brothers have entered the learned professions and have need of a thorough education; but you expect to be only a farmer, and don't need to know anything but readin', ritin' and 'rithmetic?"

How can you expect this boy to wield the influence his brothers will wield? It is a burning shame! I assert fearlessly that the greatest enemies of the farmers are they themselves. Give your sons a good English education, then put them through a good agricultural college in two years and put them on the farm.

Some said keep the grange aloof from politics; others said make it a political party. Which of the two was the wiser suggestion?

Here we must not think rashly. Permit me to ask first, what is politics? What are your political parties, and what are they for? Politics is defined to be the "science of government," or a name for the "affairs of state." Political parties are simply organized bodies of voters who claim to know best what the true interests of the state are, and claim to be most devoted to those interests.

Now, the interests of the State are, of course, the interests of the people who compose the State; and the interests of the people are manifestly the aggregate of the interests of the individuals who compose the people. Now, what are the interests of the individual? The Declaration of Independence asserts the inalienable rights of man to be "life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness." The same may be considered a summary of the interests of individuals. As to the first and second, all good men are virtually a unit. It is in regard to the third that the classes of society so widely differ. Now the pursuit of happiness consists not so much in the past time as in the business activities of life. Hence, for practical purposes, the pursuit of happiness means the business in which one is engaged. Politics, therefore, is not an abstract and intangible something, separate and apart from the affairs of everyday life; its very life and importance arises from the fact that it is so intimately associated with the business of the world that every political enactment that has anything more than mere buncombe in it, affects every stratum and substratum of society.

I do not maintain that there should be a farmers' party. I would not ask that the grange be made a political organization; but I would have the grange through its every member, on all occasions, in a direct or indirect way, as may be best in any particular case, see that no legislation is enacted which is detrimental to the just interests of the farmers. In other words, whenever any political party tramples upon his interests, let the farmer trample upon that party and stand by his interests. Otherwise, it will appear that the business interests of the country are subservient to political parties; whereas just the converse is true, although a great many have never learned it. What occasion is there for political parties, aside from the business interests of the country? Let no farmer be so servile as to say he belongs to this or that political party.

A few brief remarks as to the wool interests shall close this address. It is unnecessary to say that the United States is the best fitted for sheep husbandry of any country on the globe. The most careful estimates give the total of sheep on the earth at 484,000,000. Of this number 35,740 are in the United States. This country has a territory of 3,611,849 square miles, so that we have a little over nine sheep to the square mile, or one to every twenty acres. England has an area of 69,922 square miles, and has 34,532,000 sheep or 68 sheep to the square mile, making more than one to the acre, a ratio of 70 to 1 as compared with the United States.

Missouri contains 65,350 square miles, or more than England by 14,428 square miles, and what ratio has she? One to every acre? No, she has 1,312,000 sheep, a ratio of twenty sheep to the square mile, or one to every thirty-two acres, so that England's ratio is to Missouri's 34 to 1. Had Missouri the same ratio as England (and why need she not some day?) she would have 44,626,000 sheep! This is nearly 10,000,000 more than there are in the United States to day! No need to fear, therefore, that Missouri will be overstocked, at least for a long time to come.

I confidently assert that no part of our whole country surpasses Missouri in its adaptation to sheep husbandry. We are not too far north, nor too far south. The great bulk of our lands are rich, rolling and well suited for grasses. There is not a better grazing land under the sun. Our advantages over the States east of us are that our lands are, and will be for some time, cheaper than theirs, compelling them to keep a better class of sheep in order to compete with us; and furthermore, we are nearer the newer States and Territories, can more conveniently and cheaply supply them with improved stock.

From the States and Territories west of us we have nothing to fear, at least for a long time to come. California might hurt us were she not so isolated. Texas, Kansas, Colorado and the whole West fall behind us, in fertility of soil; and worse than this, they have not, and never can have the soil Missouri has. Hence their wool will always carry more sand and mineral dust than ours, and rate below us in the markets. If our wools do not stand at the top to day, it is the fault of our soil. Nearly every farmer can have a

good bluegrass sod if he will. West and south of us it is not so: the sands and the winds are there.

Now gentlemen of this convention, several things demand our attention. We must improve the quality of our sheep. Statistics from Washington City tells us that the sheep of our State, over one year old, were worth in 1880, \$2.05 gentleman, it ought to be five or ten dollars. We must give special attention to the selling of our wool. I shall not anticipate an excellent address on this subject further than to say that we must get our wool ready for market free from dust and burrs. It seems ridiculous to call Missouri the great sheep state as long as she has within her borders so many long-legged, fence-jumping, walking burr patches called sheep!

Another matter of vast importance to us is the manufacture of pure woolsens. I am credibly informed that very little if any pure woolsens are manufactured in the United States. I would recommend the convention to take action on this matter.

We have at last a most satisfactory dog law. Let us take its enforcement in hand.

We need a more extensive organization. Our membership ought to be so large as to compel these meetings to become delegate meetings. I recommend the convention take steps in this direction and amend the constitution so as to have each county represented in proportion to the magnitude of its sheep husbandry. Let us gather complete statistics; let us form an official acquaintance with our manufacturers through their National Association; let us, if practicable, become an organic part of our National Wool Growers' Association.

In conclusion let me say, welcome criticism from every quarter and give it respectful consideration. Train up your children and grand-children to be sheep men after you, and teach them, above all, that as long as Missouri does not stand at the head, in all respects, as a sheep State, she is out of her place.

Allow me again to thank you for the honor you have conferred upon me, and permit me to express the hope that the wool interest will take on, in our state, a development of which we have not even dreamed.

Early Lambs.

DEAR RURAL: The winter still hangs on, and from present appearances it will be some time before farmers can go to work, as the snow is still laying around in large piles, five to seven feet deep in places. But, notwithstanding the hard winter, stock, in this section, is in pretty good shape. Sheep are doing finely. Some careless persons are losing a good many lambs that should not have been dropped before April 20th. Such carelessness is inexcusable with any wide-awake sheep man. No flock master should allow his lambs to come before the 30th of April in this latitude, and then he should never lose over five per cent. under any circumstances. In a run of ten days, through Clark and Lewis counties, Mo. I saw quite a number of lambs, but they were mostly of the coarse or long wool sheep, and then the parties told me their losses were from one-half to two-thirds. This should not be so; if the bucks are cared for and turned in so as to have the lambs come when grass is up, sheep will give milk; there need be but few losses. When will people learn these things, and profit thereby? Wool market rather dull; those who held their wool over, now wish they had sold when the market was brisk. JACOB FUNCK.

Fairfield, Iowa, March, 13th 1881.

St. Paul, Minn., April 10.—Advice received here from the grazing regions in the northwest indicate the loss on stock by stress of season less than the most sanguine expected. The heaviest losses have been on cattle brought in the hills from the southwest late in the season. The average of loss in the Upper Missouri and Yellowstone valleys will hardly be 10 per cent, and much of this is chargeable to floods which have swept the lowlands along the Missouri and its tributaries.

The Great Eastern has been chartered for ten years to carry dead meat to the United Kingdom from the American seaboard. It is calculated that from Texas or the Argentine providences beef of prime quality can be laid down in England at 3 pence per pound. The promoters of this bold scheme intend to slaughter the cattle on board the great ship as received from day to day, and for this purpose they have secured the services of trained butchers from the slaughter-houses of Chicago. The dressed meat will be stored in refrigerators, and it is estimated that 10,000 to 50,000 carcasses of beef, all hung—equal to 3,000, or 4,000 tons of meat—will be shipped each voyage.

CONSUMPTION.

I have a positive remedy for the above disease; by its use thousands of cases of the worst kind and of long standing have been cured. Indeed so strong is my faith in its efficacy that I will send two bottles free together with a valuable treatise on this disease to any sufferer. Give express and post office. Address, Dr. T. A. Slocum, 181 Pearl st., New York. 124-c-o-u.

The Home Circle.

Through the Snow.

The cutter stopped before the gate,
O'er sprang her highest lightly;
Half coy, half cool, this cruel Kate,
And altogether sightly.

In mock distress exclaimed she: "Oh!
How far we must have ridden!
For under this fast-falling snow
The walk is entirely hidden!"

Entirely hidden it was, and more,
For, as the catch I lifted,
Six inches deep from gate to door
I saw the snow had drifted.

"Ugh!" shuddered she. "You lead the way!"
Was her command next spoken.
To hear at once was to obey,
And through the snow unbroken.

I stalked with steady, ample feet—
With lifted skirts she followed,
Daintily stepping, while her neat
Foot-prints in mine were swallowed.

Back to her mirthful, puzzling face
I looked across my shoulder,
And wondered if she'd smile with grace
On me, should I grow bolder.

"Why may not you and I," I said,
"Through life thus walk together?
I'd break the way with happy tread
Through all life's snowy weather."

She did not answer me a word,
But one sweet glance permitted;
And then before me like a bird,
Into the house she flitted.

And through the snow and from the gnomes
Her fairy foot-prints drew me
Into the cheerful, cozy room,
Where love surrendered to me.

Ah! in our wedded life since then
Snow storms have broken o'er me,
But always into light again,
'Tis she has walked before me.

THE MODERN DANCE.

Believing as I do, that the origin and fruits of the modern dance, are evil and only evil, I have read with interest, the letters in the RURAL WORLD, for and against it. The heathen Cicero said "no one dances unless he is either drunk or mad," but Cicero knew nothing about the modern dance of which Archbishop Spaulding says: "the confessionals have revealed the fact, that nineteen-twentieths of the women who fall, take their first step in the dancing parties." I did not commence writing with a view of using any arguments against dancing, but for the purpose of introducing to the many readers of the RURAL WORLD, a small book on this subject, the title of which is 'Mary Singleton' or the question answered, published by the Southern Methodist publishing house, Nashville, Tenn., where a copy can be obtained for 20 cents, or it can be purchased at same price from the author, Rev. J. D. Cameron, Sardis, Mississippi. He is the first writer I have known, who had the moral courage to raise the curtain and point out the demoralizing and polluting effects of the modern mixed dance. Dancers will learn from it that the Bible does not sanction this worldly amusement, and I hope parents from reading it, will teach their children to shun the dance as they would the intoxicating cup. Collierville, Tenn. J. T. B.

Letter from Alberta.

DEAR FRIENDS: I move we vote our worthy editor a rest, even if our paper should not be so good during his vacation. In a late number of the RURAL he speaks of having so much to do and of being compelled to be up till 12 o'clock nearly every night. I believe in working through daylight, but not till midnight. If the Colonel will turn to the health column of the same paper, he will find that "those who think most, who do most brain work, require most sleep," and "that time saved from necessary sleep is infallibly destructive to mind, body and estate."

Miss Ted, I agree with you on the subject of poetry, and think poor poetry worse than none at all. But anyone who has some talent for writing poetry may spend many a pleasant hour expressing thoughts in this way, which will be a pleasant occupation for themselves and the lines be highly prized by some dear friends. But they need not be always burdening the poor editors with their productions.

Anne Thrope has furnished us with a gem of a piece concerning the wastebasket. I have long wished some one would contribute such an article, for we do grow intensely tired of hearing of that poor little basket. That there is such a receptacle in every well established editor's sanctum, few newspaper writers can doubt. I think we Home Circleists ought to be very thankful for it, or some of us never would come to light at all were it not that we are carefully preserved in the bottom of that dread appendage, till our news-hunting editor some day happens to discover us there; and after a second look at us, forms a better opinion of us than at first, and introduces us to the public in such good style we scarcely know ourselves.

So Minnie F. you are married. I did not think but that you were a young girl.

Fannie Wood I have taken for a Mrs., but some writer seems to think differently. Am I mistaken again I wonder?

Trebos falls from the little berg of Fulton, I see. Shall we think of you as a professor or student of that intellectual city?

Little Dick, if you knew how much I had to do in the housekeeping line, you would think I well deserved the name of housekeeper. However, I have never

considered myself well enough accomplished in the art to set up an establishment of my own. I imagine you are not of as small stature as your nom de plume would suggest.

I enjoy Fifty-Seven's articles, but am always puzzled to know whether to call the writer Mr., Mrs. or Miss. I agree with the author on slang phrases, but where did he or she pick up so many? Surely not in the dictionary.

Well, Daisy Dell, I did not think you'd guess so well.

Nina, I will send that letter very soon.

Bon Ami, we are glad to see you coming frequently. Hope you will not drop off as so many have done, and will like to do as the summer comes on.

March 31st. ALBERTA.

A Letter from Lily of the Valley.

No, Nina, I am not hiding, only waiting until there is room. There have been so many new writers lately that it reminds me of the office-seekers rushing to the White House. I do not like to see the older members crowded out.

We cannot do without you Nina, Daisy, Idyll, Schoolmarm, Gillie Lee, Violet, Bon Ami, A. B. C., Enon, Western Echo, and a host of other regular contributors. I will gladly relinquish the space I occupy to such writers.

Schoolmarm, or will you allow me to call you by Daisy's pet name, Mona? Come to Missouri by all means. You could not find a more desirable home. The prairies of the southwestern counties are as lovely as the eye ever beheld. The land is good, and the country very healthy, except in the bottoms where chills abound. Schools are numerous and teachers plenty. But I doubt not some old bachelor director would find you a school. Missouri is noted for her seminaries and facilities for education.

I wonder how many converts have been made by the debates of the Sabbath question and the dance? I have no idea there has been one. I think Alberta's letter the best one on the dance question.

To that Don who says he is sixty, with auburn hair, silvered with time's wintry blast (I don't believe one word of it, for if it were so, he never would have told it), I would say, if I were compelled to choose between the dance and that kissing and hugging party, I would dance and think it right. When folks get married is time enough to learn the art.

Bon Ami, I tender you my thanks for the disappearance of Spoondyke from the columns of the RURAL. Hope you will succeed in polishing the manners of some by your influence—a gentleman is always appreciated.

Timothy, look out. Vamme will catch you, or flirt with you.

No. 2, don't gather a Violet. Daisy, is Mr. Luckland a deserter? We thought better of him than that.

Mona, I think that Garland is languishing in some snow-drift. If I had a clue, and a St. Bernard dog, I would send him on a hunt. Would you not help? As you suggested those sketches, won't you give the first? If too bashful, suppose all send their pictures to Col. Colman, and perhaps he will kindly appoint some one to describe them.

Lloyd Guyot, I don't think it fair. So much masquerading, keeping your nom de plume until it wins its way into the favor of your readers by the merits of the sentiments it expresses.

Now, Mr. Typo, if you please, don't make me appear as silly as you did the last time. In giving my best wishes to the RURAL, you put the wish in the wrong place and left the best off altogether. LILY OF THE VALLEY. Sunny Slope, Mo.

A Great Man.

Daniel Webster, who had no remarkable traits of character in his boyhood, was sent to Exeter Academy in New Hampshire. After remaining awhile he gave up and started home. A neighbor found him on his way by the roadside crying. He asked him what was the matter. He said he never could make a scholar; was always at the foot of the class, and the boys were making fun of him, and he had given up school and started home. The neighbor told him he must not do that, but go back to school, and if he would study hard it would not be long before he would stand at the head of his class. Daniel took the advice and went back. He applied himself to his studies with a determination to win, and it was not long before he changed his position from the foot to the head of the class, and kept there, and silenced those who had ridiculed him for his poor scholarship.

When he graduated at Dartmouth College, he was not assigned to the position he thought belonged to him. After receiving his diploma, he went back to the college building and said to his associates: "This diploma will not make me a great man. If I ever distinguish myself hereafter, it will be by my own individual efforts; this sheep-skin will not do it." He tore up his diploma with the remark that "Dartmouth College will hear from me." And they did hear from him, for they had to call him back to save the charter—the charter of the college that did not appreciate his talents when he graduated; they were compelled to employ him in its defense, and it was by his masterly efforts that it was forever established on a foundation as lasting as the granite to which it rests. When he appeared at the trial, the question was asked by the leading men of the bar, "What can that young man say in defense of the charter of the college?" the odds were against him. A rich and powerful State, with the finest legal talent, against a young man alone, and he was engaged simply because the college was too poor to employ first class counsel. The young man found something to

say, and it is said that his masterly eloquence brought tears from the eyes of the presiding judge, as well as from many of the spectators.

"The heights by great men reached and kept,
Were not attained by sudden flight;
But they, while their companions slept,
Were toiling up and in the night."

Vernon Co., April 3, '81. HERBERT.

The Bill of Fare.

EDITOR RURAL WORLD: As the inquiry of G. H., in regard to the bill of fare for one week is still continued, I ask permission to present one which is, I think, healthful, nutritious, and cheap.

Monday.—Breakfast: milk-toast, baked potatoes, fruit, bread, and butter. Dinner: Beef soup, rice pudding, fruit, bread and butter. Supper: Graham bread, butter, fruit, syrup and crackers.

Tuesday.—Breakfast: hash, boiled potatoes, bread, fruit, and butter. Dinner: bean soup, roast meat, fruit, bread, and butter. Supper: graham bread, stewed tomatoes, butter, fruit and crackers.

Wednesday.—Breakfast: graham-gems, boiled potatoes, codfish gravy, and fruit. Dinner: vegetable soup, fried chicken, bread, and butter. Supper: Oatmeal pudding with sugar and cream, fruit, bread and butter.

Thursday.—Breakfast: boiled eggs, fried mush, bread, fruit and butter. Dinner: oyster soup, bread pudding, fruit, butter and bread. Supper: stewed fruit, butter, syrup and graham crackers.

Friday.—Breakfast: graham gems, butter, mashed potatoes, syrup and fruit. Dinner: potato soup, baked meat, hominy, fruit, bread, and butter. Supper: graham pudding, fruit, bread and butter.

Saturday.—Breakfast: toast, rice, fruit, butter and graham bread. Dinner: vegetable soup, boiled meat, fruit, butter and bread. Supper: stewed tomatoes, fruit, bread, butter and crackers.

Sunday.—Breakfast: graham bread, poached eggs, butter and fruit. Dinner: cold sliced meat, cheese, fruit, butter and bread. Supper: bread, butter, cornstarch pudding, fruit and syrup.

L. H. G.
Box 43, Derby, Lucas Co., Iowa.

Letter from Daisy Dell.

For the benefit of Troubled Mother, I hasten my visit to the Home Circle. Afflictions cause us to sympathize with each other more earnestly than we might, without the weight of her chastening rod. A lady friend tells me she was once troubled just as you seem to be, and was cured by bathing her hands in a strong solution of bluestone. No preparations observed—only make the water strong with the bluestone.

May, I would so much like to gratify you, but Don Juan's description supercedes the necessity of my giving one. I did not know his lordship had ever seen me. The pen-portrait which he gives of Daisy will doubtless be accepted by the Circleists as one of my humble self, though he gives his Daisy some excellent acquisitions which I cannot claim. I am not quite so expert at the cow lot, and must say I envy my charming counterpart her stentorian voice. I am under obligations to Don Juan for his amiable and chaste comment!

Bon Ami, I read and enjoy Waverly novels, Dickens, Shakespeare and most of the British poets. I read no trashy literature, such as the common pamphlet novels and fashion magazines. I cannot agree with you in regard to your opinion of Poe. I set a high appreciation upon his "Raven," and have been gratified at hearing persons of fine intellect and high polish speak of it in complimentary terms. I think many of our modern poets worthy as much praise and admiration as those of ancient days. For blank verse, what can surpass Prentice's "Close of the Year?" Bryant's "Thanatopsis" is perfectly beautiful. Can you tell me where I can get Mrs. Osmond's poems? Also Y. J. Watson's? Read "The Child's Inquiry," by Miss Gould, and tell me if it is not made up of delicate sentiment and perfect poetry. Of course you have read it fifty times, but just read it once more, for me. What do you think of Byron as a writer? I think I can guess your opinion of the man. But let us endeavor to throw the mantle of charity over his faults and award him the merit he justly deserves. Who but Byron could have written:

"Go, when the hunter's hand hath wrong
From forest cave her shrieking young,
And calm the lonely loneliness;
But soothe not, mock not my distress."

This is only one among a thousand of the beautiful extracts which may be found in his works. Read the beginning of his "Parisina"—just eight lines. Bon Ami, I could chat with you all day about the poets—not that I am well-read, but I love them all.

Now, friend Timothy, don't compare me to Madame Le Vert, by accusing me of having a "spacious heart."

Observing Johnny, consider yourself invited.

Herma, I am glad to know you take an interest in one of my favorites. His visits are too few and far between. I wish he would come back into the Circle, for—

"O! how can I be blithe and glad,
Or how can I gang brisk and braw,
When the bonnie lad that I love best
Is o'er the hills and far away?"

Avis, I think you will be secure in your perch, for sensible people do not disturb the quail during the season in which they call "Bob White." Come further south and we will enlighten you in regard to the gathering in of the staple production of our State.

Western Echo, are we to consider you a gypsy, a drummer or a tramp? I am pleased to learn your hair is black; of course you are not my ideal—not quite. In the female sex I have always admired golden hair. Shakespeare did, too,

I believe. Bassanio, describing Portia, speaks of her "sunny locks;" and in the "Two Gentlemen of Verona," Julia says of Sylvia and herself: "Her hair is auburn; mine is perfect yellow."

Amber wishes a description of your "ideal." I will give it by quoting from the poet who said:

"Give me the man who is learned, without pretense;
Blessed with good nature and with common sense;
Whose noble, generous, understanding heart
Diadems to get a mean, dissembling part;
Who once from nature's path has never strayed,
Deceived no fair one, nor a friend betrayed;
Where virtue rules with an unbounded sway;
There, sense and reason prompt me to obey.
Such be the man with whom I spend my life,
Else never let me own the name of—wife."

Vamme, thank you.
In life's career we yet may meet,
And then a ray of solar sweet
May shed its brightness 'round me.

Don't imagine me either, but just think of me as a light-hearted, fun-loving country lassie, with brown hair and eyes of the deepest blue, and always "a smile for those who love me."

Mrs. C. M. Hope, your ideas of happiness coincide with mine. My chief source of happiness comes from the effort to render others so. If I succeed, I am fully compensated; if I fail, my approving conscience consoles me. It is not the rich alone who are capable of diffusing happiness. We can each shed a ray of sunshine along the pathway of our fellow-creature, or we can darken it by our shadow. We can bestow a flower or we can plant a thorn.

DAISY DELL.

Letter from Aunt Mary.

DEAR HOME CIRCLE: I did not intend that I should be recognized among you on the "bill of fare" question, but I am compelled by Col. N. J. Colman, or the devil in the RURAL of March 31st, to come to my own defence, or allow you all to go unent on Sundays, and on Monday to eat "corn hot cake" instead of corn hoe cake for breakfast, and boil and mash potatoes for your supper, when all you had to do was to bake what you had left from dinner; and this too, in the face of the fact that Monday was wash day instead of "work day," as they made me say.

Now I ask you whether a woman is not entirely justifiable in rushing into print when the whole circle is thus imperiled.

Now, for Sundays I hope you will have—for

Breakfast.—Chipped beef, graham loaf, butter, crackers, molasses, French coffee and milk.

Dinner.—Cold mutton, fried potatoes, white and graham loaf, butter, cheese, cold bread-and-butter pudding, coffee and milk.

Supper.—Bread and butter, preserved or fresh fruits, blanc-mange, plain cookies, tea and milk.

And while I am here I will gently pull the hair of the above named gentleman (one or all, as the case may be) for the manner in which they mal-treated me in my communication in the RURAL of January 13th.

For instance, I am allowed to purchase my eggs from myself for use in my family at one cent per dozen, but when I come to pay for them I am compelled to pay ten cents; and this too often having compelled me to bring in the remainder of my credit terms one year ahead of time. A little further on they have the audacity to call my Jerseys "Jennys," but I am compensated for this, by being allowed to pay eight dollars less for their year's keep than it actually cost me.

Mrs. E. A., my chickens are indeed tame, but the fact that within the first three months of this year I have obtained eighty dozen eggs from them, does not indicate that they have been made tame by exposure to bitter winter weather. I have already a few spring chickens well along in their growth.

April 5th, 1881. AUNT MARY.

Little Dick's Letter.

In my first epistle I asked Miss Ted and Widower to plant the grove. Some one may wonder what grove? I sent two puzzles to N. H. Eastman, one according to directions. I had hoped to see the answer to the garden puzzle, by Evan geline. It certainly puzzles me.

Brother Timothy has made himself a target, but ladies, if you all shoot at him, you will cause him to forever hide his diminished head. Gertrude, do you use the Plattsburg Spring water? And do you live in South Plattsburg? Last Sunday I walked down to the springs for the first time, found quite a number of horses and buggies tied there; a little further on, was quite a large group of young people, to say nothing of the old folks and children. In more pleasant weather, it will be a great resort for both pleasure and health. Work has already commenced on the new hotel, and I will second Gertrude's invitation, to the "Circleites," to come and drink the waters; and Nina, I am sure it would be a good place to use that shot-gun. Miss Ted sends a pretty little romance of ancient days, founded on the sentence, "A man was whipped for shooting fowl on Sunday." Miss Ted don't like the revival of that unpleasant mode of punishment. A little further on in that same verse, we read, "By order of the colony of Connecticut, no person under twenty years of age could use any tobacco, without a physician's order; and no one was allowed to use it oftener than once a day, and then not within ten miles of any house." What think you, my friends, would not the lovers of the weed feel indignant at such an idea now?

Vamme, if I felt perfectly at home in the "Home Circle," I would welcome you; I believe I will, to see if you will send that idea you are keeping.

Paulus, if I felt sure you were of the masculine order, I would tell you, you ought to be first Knight of Honor.

LITTLE DICK.

The Old Bachelor.

Common usage in this country defines him to be an unmarried man, past the age of 35; but the gentleman himself is of the opinion that the figures should be reversed. The title is no doubt given in reproach because the individual, having arrived at that period in life when he may aspire to any of the privileges of American citizenship, has been careless (?) about availing himself of that most generally enjoyed and best one—the taking of a wife.

Derisive epithets are heaped on him during the first years of his pilgrimage; and he is aggravated no little; but afterwards, when by industry and economy he has become possessed of a modicum of this world's goods, then—

The "rough, grumbling old bach,"
Develops into a "splendid catch."

It seems people are disposed to regard him as a distant relative of that ancient and very respectable family, the Bachelarians!

That bachelors are such is due to various causes. One has first to build the nest before his bird will live with him; another has been jilted and is not in a hurry to try his fortune again; and yet another is a poor, bashful fellow, who always makes his worst blunders when he would do his best. There is not one of them (except an occasional insignificant boobey) who does not see and admire true womanly loveliness as embodied in some of the maidens and matrons of his acquaintance.

Finally, as this "perfect nuisance," if he becomes a Benedict, does as well in that honorable position as most other men do, we may conclude that he is not very much worse than they.

LACKLAND.

Language—Words.

A writer has said that language was invented for the concealment of thought. This observation is literally and practically true, as regards some expert sentence builders—word architects—who seize hold of a single idea and smother it under a multitude of verbiage. But there is a class of writers who appropriate language to render their thoughts presentable, just as a sensible person will use clothing to make his person presentable. Naked ideas are worthless. Language is the complement of ideas, and every writer has an indisputable right to select such words to represent his ideas as best comport with their nature. Of course, the writer is to evolve and publish only such ideas as will not offend, his guide being truth as he apprehends it.

Language, then, is subservient to thought, though unless one has command of the former he will never gain celebrity as a writer or speaker. My thoughts, if weak when expressed, are powerless when unexpressed.

An extensive vocabulary is essential to facility of expression, and a writer by being able to use a wide vocabulary, not only renders himself more intelligible, but benefits his readers by familiarizing them with new words and phrases; thus enabling his readers to use the same forms of speech, modified by the ideas within their minds.

Perhaps every reader of this department when perusing Shakespeare, Milton, Byron or any of our first-class living or dead authors, keeps a dictionary at hand for convenient reference. The fact that the best writers use words, good words, with which we may not be familiar, proves the point that thought must be clothed in a variety of dress to be acceptable and popular.

Big words, so-called, are not big words, except as to the actual space they may occupy in a line, if they represent an idea that would be clumsy in another dress; or they are not big words, if used alternately to avoid the too frequent repetition of some other word. It is known that Shakespeare used a wider vocabulary than any other writer of the English language, and yet no one will accuse him of being prolix, or of affecting big words, or of a vanity for displaying his stock of words. New forms of expression, and had Shakespeare stuck to a stereotyped run of words, his thoughts must have remained unexpressed, or else appeared in an awkward, untidy dress, devoid of that perpetual freshness and force that mark his writings. So, every writer, if he would be of any note, must get out of the beaten paths of thought and words.

Words are not like so many peas—one a black-eyed pea and another a pea with a black-eye—but each has its own meaning and differs from all others. Language is diversified like thought, and should be as flexible and varied as feeling; hence the English language is changing and enlarging all the time and as new feelings or sensations are experienced, they cut out new channels of utterance.

A great deal has been said about Dr. Johnson's style of writing. The whole question of his pomposity turns upon the pivot as to whether he affected his manner or not. Johnson was a hard student of language; he spent a life over his book, and it became a part of his nature to speak and write as he did. He was profoundly convinced of the propriety of his style, though by it he gained a reputation for using cold and high-sounding phrases. One should not judge too hastily of Johnson's writings, or accuse him unjustly of affectation or pomposity, because it is quite natural for a man to express himself in language with which he is most conversant. A lawyer, for instance, will use words peculiar to his profession, just as a doctor will use his technicalities, and why should not a

learned man be accorded the privilege of using a learned language without being accused of vanity and pomp? Johnson never tried to force his style upon an unbeliever, neither could he accept any other style than his own. He could not adapt his manner to the simpler style of his friend Goldsmith, nor could Goldsmith could accommodate himself to Johnson's style. Each of these distinguished Englishmen had his individualities. Goldsmith was of a volatile nature, a creature of impulse, easily angered, quickly enraged, soon pacified—appeased by a word. Easily duped, his confiding heart often experienced bitter disappointments, yet his disposition was such that the clouds soon melted away before his sunny nature.

Dr. Johnson was the very opposite of Goldsmith. Johnson was of a calm, even temperament; indomitable in purpose, imperturbable in execution. Perfectly self-possessed, his reason accurately discriminated between the genuine and spurious, and his judgments were never delivered till well matured.

Goldsmith was made the caprice of his mistress for several years, and finally rejected by her. Johnson laughed at the capricious moods of his future lady up to the very moment of marriage. Is it strange that these two persons Goldsmith and Johnson, should think and write differently?

Johnson's "big words" are only the measure of his thoughts, as superinduced by his disposition and manner of living; so Goldsmith's style is the product of his peculiar bent of mind and manner of life. And it may be laid down as an axiom that our language will be peculiar, just as our manner of living, thoughts and feelings are peculiar—varied, of course, by the capacity of our minds and the intensity of the imaginative faculty.

The English common law has been said to be the perfection of reason; the English language should be the perfection of a medium, by which we not only give expression to this perfection of reason, but it shall be an instrument, adapted to the millions who speak the language, for the expression of all their ideas.

I may write more on the above, a some kindred subject, at some time in the future; and will now ask Nina, if she has her gun loaded, to please blow out Vindex's brains, if he has any, and then she will have killed her first bird—a goose.

I cannot refrain from expressing my admiration of Vamme's remarks to the "dear boys," nor from saying in all kindness to Don Juan that, in my humble opinion, it would be better for him to change his name and leave off his slang. Neither his name nor his slang add any charm or weight to what he writes, but contrarily detract therefrom.

PAULUS.

Letter from Alice.

COL. COLMAN: To Troubled Mother, or anyone who like her is troubled with salt rheum, I wish to give the following recipe: Take one-half pound of unsalted butter, and let it boil, skimming off any scum that may arise. When clear, take it off, and let it cool just enough so it is not scalding hot; then stir in one ounce of red precipitate and one-half ounce spirits of nitre. Stir constantly till cold. Rub your hand well with this salve at night. It is considered excellent by numbers of people whom I know who have used it.

I have been a reader of the RURAL for several years, and like it very much, especially the Home Circle, and the letters about flowers. The dance question seems to be pretty thoroughly ventilated, but in spite of all the arguments on both sides, all the parties will leave off, thinking exactly as they did at the start. Will any of the Circle tell me if hydrangeas are hardy and will blossom well in this climate? Also, if any of them have any success with any flowers, they never did well. Perhaps some kinds are better adapted to this climate than others.

Kimmswick, Mo., April 10.

Alice.

I give a very valuable cure for cough. I have found it so in all cases. 1 ounce of spruce gum, one gill of alcohol, one pound of sugar, one pint of water, put the sugar in the water, and the gum in the alcohol together twenty-four hours, then mix all together. Take a teaspoonful every time you cough; good for children, in whooping cough.

MRS. N. HAIN.

To Destroy Ants.—Put a piece of camphor where they are, cover it with sugar. Also get a sponge, wash it well, press it very dry; by so doing, it will leave the small cells open, lay it on the shelf where they are most troublesome, sprinkle some fine white sugar on the sponge, and two or three times a day drop it in scalding water, and you will slay them by the thousands. N. HAIN.

Having some experience in the treatment of tetter, I give a recipe for "Troubled Mother." Take glycerin and tannin, nearly equal quantities, mix and apply twice per day. Another: Apply a cod liver oil twice per day. Either would be best to take some good vegetable alterative at the same time; good strong sarsaparilla bitters for instance.

SCURFIER.

Troubled Mother: Try my remedy for ring worm, tetter or any itching humor whatever. Take equal portions of spirits of turpentine, coal oil, and sulphur, let it stand until the sulphur has dissolved, say 12 or 15 hours. Before using, bathe the afflicted part with warm water and soap, and rub in by the fire. Will some of the lady readers of the RURAL please send some good recipe for pickles, and oblige.

SOUTH.

I noticed in the RURAL WORLD of March 3d, 1881, a letter from Troubled Mother, in regard to her hands being affected with "salt rheum," or tetter. I think I can give her an effectual remedy. I have never known it to fail. First, dig a small hole in the ground, build a fire in the hole out of red corn cobs, and when the cobs begin to smoke, hold the hands in the smoke to the elbow, let the smoke which adheres to the hands, remain on all night, next evening wash with castile soap in warm soft water. Repeat the operation until thoroughly healed. I have known of many cures from this simple remedy, and can recommend it to those who are afflicted with tetter in the hands.

MRS. A. A. WHEELLOCK.

Winchester Ill., March 8, 1881.

The Markets.

St. Louis, Mo., April 20.

Flour—Sales: 85 bbls at \$3.50, 90 at \$4.05, 120 at \$4.55, 100 at \$4.95, 240 at \$5.10, 150 at \$5.20, 37 at \$5.35, 165 at \$5.25, 105 at \$5.50, 50 at \$5.75.

Rye Flour—Firm at \$6.00 @ 50, as in quality.

Corn Meal—At \$2.40 @ 250.

Wheat—Mediterranean—No 2 \$1.08, No 3 at \$1.05 No 4 at 99c, No 1 red at \$1.09.

Corn—No 2 mixed at 45c, rejected at 40c, No 2 white mixed at 45c.

Oats—Prime mixed early 40c, prime to choice 42c, choice mixed 44c.

Rye—No 2 \$1.20, rejected \$1.11.

Hay—Choice timothy \$21, fancy and prime at \$22 @ 23.

Hemp—Dressed \$145 @ 155, undressed \$80 @ 85, shorts \$115 @ 125, hackled top \$50 @ 55.

Baling Stuffs—Bagging—2 lb tube 10c @ 10 1/2c, flax and flax mixed 9 1/2c to 10c, hemp twine 14 @ 15c, iron cotton ties \$1 50 @ 1 75 as in kind.

Lead—Soft Missouri at \$4.50.

Poultry—No quote: Chickens—Hens \$3, mixed \$2 50 @ 2 75. Ducks—\$2 50 @ 3, fancy \$3 @ 3.50. Geese at \$2 50 @ 3.50. Turkeys at 10 @ 12c, choice at 13 @ 14c.

Butter—The most notable feature in the market, is a desire to avoid white and light colored butter, sales of which can be effected only at low figures comparatively. Makers will find it a saving to use a little coloring. We quote: Choice to fancy creamery, 32 @ 33; ordinary makes, 28 @ 31; choice to fancy dairy, 24 @ 27; ordinary makes, 20 @ 23; poor old and light colored, 12 @ 18. Roll, almost out of market, and price depends on condition.

Cheese—Choice, full stock, 12 @ 14; part skim, 9 @ 11; poor to fair skim, 3 @ 8.

Eggs—Again selling at 12c.

Game—Duck: Mallard \$2 00 @ 2.10, teal and blue wing \$2, black jack and spring tail 75c, snipe 50c, wild pigeons 75c.

Potatoes—Fertile \$1 @ 1.10, burbank \$1.15, rose \$1.10.

Sweet Potatoes—Firm. We quote: Seed—red \$1.75, yellow \$2.25. Eating—red \$2.50, yellow \$2.75.

Onions—Sound \$2 50 @ 3.75 per bbl.

Cabbage—At \$3.50 to \$4.50. Poorly packed at \$2 @ 2.50 per crate.

Turnips and Parsnips—\$2.75 per bbl for turnips, and \$2.50 for parsnips.

Horse Radish—We quote at \$4.50 @ 4.75 per bbl.

Rutabagas—Lower at 30 @ 40c per bn.

White Beans—Sound clean country \$1.50 @ 1.75, choice \$2; eastern—screened medium 2 @ 20c, 50, hand-picked medium and navy \$2.50.

Apples—Choice \$2.50 @ 3, good shipping \$2.25 @ 2.50, peddler's stock \$1.25 @ 2.

Oranges—Messina \$4.25 @ 4.50, Imperial \$5.50, Jamaica \$7.50 per bbl.

Lemons—Messina \$3.75 for choice to \$4 for fancy; Palermo \$3.25 per box.

Bananas—Sell on orders at \$2 @ 3.50 per bunch.

Dried Fruit—Apples: Poor and dark 3c, prime 3 1/2c. Peaches—mixed and low halves 4 @ 1/2c, prime to choice 6 @ 6 1/2c.

Pecans—Western 4 1/4 @ 4 1/2c, Texas 6 1/2 @ 7 1/2c.

Peanuts—Red 2 1/4 @ 3c, white 2 1/4 @ 4c.

Cocoanuts—\$25 @ 30 per 1,000.

Sorghum—At 30 @ 33c.

Honey—Comb 15c for dark to 18c for choice; strained 9 @ 10c.

Grass Seeds—German millet \$1.40 @ \$1.50, clover \$4.50. Hungarian in demand and stronger, common millet 80 @ 85c, red top 45 @ 47c.

Hempseed—Prime at \$1.05 @ 1.10.

Flaxseed—\$1.10 @ 1.20.

Castor Beans—\$1.20 for fair to \$1.25 for prime.

Salt—Ohio river \$1.15 @ 1.20; Lake \$1.30 @ 1.35 per bbl.

Broom Corn—Trashy red crooked at 2c, good green crooked 2 1/2 @ 2 3/4c, medium straight at 3 1/2 @ 4c, prime choice at 4 1/2 @ 5c, green at 5 1/2c.

Hops—New York at 23 @ 25c.

Country Brooms—Sell at \$1 @ 1.50.

Furs—We quote: Raccoon—No. 1 60c; No. 2 40c; No. 3 20c; No. 4 10c. Mink—No. 1 50c; No. 2 35c; No. 3 20c; No. 4 10c. Skunk—black 70c for open and 80c for closed; short stripe 55c; narrow stripe 40c; white 10 @ 15c; civet 10c. Wild cat 20 @ 25c; house cat 5 @ 10c. Fox—gray 50c for open to 65c for closed; red 75 @ 85c; other 50c to 87c; badger 50c to 82c per lb; bear 82 @ 87; badger 20 @ 25. Opossum—open 10c; mixed 12 1/2c; closed 15c. Fall muskrat 5 @ 10c; kitten 2 @ 3c. Wolf—large No. 1 at \$2; small 2 @ 60c. Southern catch 15 @ 25 per cent less than above.

Wool—Good tub-washed 38 @ 39c, do unwashed 30 @ 32c.

Hides—We quote: Dry flint 16c, damaged 13c, dry salt 12 1/2 @ 13c, damaged 11c, bull and stag 10 1/2c.

Feathers—Prime L. G. 52c; mixed 25 to 40c.

Sheep Pelts—Green—Large \$1 @ 1.25. Dry—Large 40 to 51, medium and lamb at 10 @ 15c.

Deer Skins—Steady. Damp and meaty at 30 @ 35c, dry 41 @ 42c.

Cattle—We quote: Export steers \$5 @ 60 @ 125c, good to choice steers \$5.25 @ 5.50, fair to good steers \$4.25 @ 4.50, light corn-fed native steers \$4.35 @ 4.50, fair to good Colorado steers \$4.45 @ 4.75, fair to good feeders \$4.40 @ 4.85, native cows (common to choice) \$2.95 @ 4.25, native heifers (fair to choice) \$3.00 @ 4.25, common to choice native oxen \$3 @ 3.75, good to choice corn-fed Texas steers \$3.75 @ 4.50, medium to fair corn-fed Texas steers \$3.25 @ 4.50, milch cows with calves \$20 @ 45, veal calves \$4 @ 8.

Sheep—Common to fair calves \$4 @ 5, fair to good muttons \$5 @ 10 @ 65c, prime to fancy muttons \$5.75 @ 6.25, fair to prime Colorado sheep \$4.50 @ 5.50.

Hogs—We quote: Light shipping \$4.50 @ 5c, Yorkers \$5 @ 60, Baltimore \$5.75 @ 6.25, mixed packing \$5.50 @ 5.90, good to choice heavy \$6 @ 6.50.

Horses—Good workers, steers and drivers in demand and scarce. Plugs and common horses slow.

Mules—There was considerable activity in the mule market and a goodly number found sale. Buyers are very particular, however, and want altogether good fat mules of 15 hands high and upwards. Old and thin mules dull.

Horses

Plugs.....\$15 to 20

Southern horses, common.....40 to 50

Southern horses, good.....70 to 80

Southern horses, extra.....90 to 100

Saddlers, good.....75 to 80

Saddlers, extra.....100 to 110

Strokers.....100 to 110

Strokers, extra.....120 to 130

Heavy draft, plucky.....100 to 110

Heavy draft, good.....125 to 150

Heavy draft, extra.....200 to 225

15 hands, 4 to 7 years old.....\$115 to 120

15 hands, extra.....150 to 140

16 hands, plucky.....120 to 130

16 hands, extra.....150 to 165

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DR. HARTER'S Iron Tonic is a preparation of Protocarbonate of Iron, Pervian Bark and the Phosphates, associated with the Vegetable Aromatics. Endorsed by the highest medical authorities, and recommended by them for Dyspepsia, General Debility, Female Diseases, Want of Vitality, Nervous Prostration, Convalescence from Fevers and Chronic Chills and Fever. It serves every purpose where a Tonic is necessary.

Manufactured by THE DR. HARTER MEDICINE CO., No. 213 North Main Street, St. Louis.

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PARKER'S GINGER TONIC

Ginger, Buchu, Mandrake, Stillingsia and many other medicinal herbs, known to combine so skillfully in PARKER'S GINGER TONIC as to make it the greatest Blood Purifier and the Best Health and Strength Restorer ever used.

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Remember! This Tonic cures drunkenness, is the Best Family Medicine ever made, entirely different from Bitters, Ginger Preparations and other Tonic, and combines the best curative properties of all. Buy a 50c bottle of your druggist. None genuine without our signature on outside wrapper. Hiscox & Co., Chemists, New York.

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6-32

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Rheumatism, Swellings, Stiff Joints, Contracted Muscles, Burns and Scalds, Cuts, Bruises and Sprains, Poisonous Bites and Stings, Suffices, Lameness, Old Sores, Ulcers, Frostbites, Chilblains, Sore Nipples, Caked Breast, and indeed every form of external disease. It heals without scars.

For the BRUTE CREATION, Stiff Joints, Sprains, Swellings, Burns, Bruises, Cuts, Hoof Diseases, Foot Rot, Screw Worms, Scab, Hollow Horn, Scratches, Wind-Spavins, Thrushes, Ringbone, Old Sores, Fall Evil, Film upon the Sight and every other ailment to which the occupants of the Stable and Stock Yard are liable. The Mexican Mustang Liniment always cures and never disappoints; and it is, positively,

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FOURTH ANNUAL SALE

GLENVIEW

Monday, May 16, 1881.

Commencing about 11 o'clock in a there will be offered at public sale about 40 head of colts, fillies, geldings and brood mares, from one to four years old.

Taken as a whole we think we hazard nothing in saying this is by far the most superior offering ever made at Glenview.

Twenty-five of the breeding mares at Glenview are actual performers themselves, with trials or records from 3 minutes to 2:20.

Forty of the number trace back through 2:30 or better producing sires to dams that have one or more performers in 2:30 or better.

Eighteen of them trace back through 2:30 or better producing sires to dams that have one or more performers in 2:30 or better.

Twenty-eight of them trace back through 2:30 or better producing sires to dams that have one or more performers in 2:30 or better.

No one desiring to buy a horse for any purpose can afford to miss this sale, either in person or by agent. At former sales great business have been obtained, and it can scarcely fail to be so in this one.

We confidently believe that no equal lot of stock, for uniformity of size, style, action, temper and blood with speed lines, has ever been offered before in this or any other country at an absolutely unreserved public sale.

No postponement on account of weather, and every animal catalogued will be sold if it is made, unless prevented by injury, sickness or death.

Send for catalogues.

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16-4

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AN ANNOUNCEMENT

Public Sale of Trotters.

On Friday, May 27th we propose to sell at public sale at Abbeville Park, Cynthiana, Ky., from forty to sixty head of trotting stock. Catalogues can be had at May 15th on application to the undersigned.

T. J. MCGIBBEN, 10-4

Capt. P. C. KIDD, Aug. Cynthiana, Ky.

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Number 225; for sale for 25c. Threshermen's Book-keeping, including all blanks needed to make settlements with customers. None refunded if not entirely satisfactory. Address

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The undersigned keeps a supply of Early Amber and Early Orange cane seed, the product of different latitudes; hence adapted to various climates. The Orange is especially recommended for sugar making and for districts subject to hot sun in July and August. It has received the endorsement of the Mississippi Valley Cane Growers' Association at its late meeting.

Priests of seed at St. Louis: Early Amber, by mail 3 pounds, \$1; by express or freight, per pound 15c; large lots, 10c. Usual discounts to the trade.

Early Orange, for northern culture, prices same as Early Amber.

No orders filled for less than \$1. Remit by draft, money order or registered letter. No cash orders or checks taken in selecting Orange seed, as when cleaned, none but an expert can detect it from some other variety, and the desire to speculate may induce some to mislead by selling other seed as Orange. It was for this reason that I had placed this seed in reliable hands last season for cultivation, in order to secure reliability pure seed for my trade.

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